Second Section
Pages 11 to 20

The Daily Colonist.

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VICTORIA, B. C. SUNDAY, JUNE 10, 1906.

Society News and Gossip of Drawing Room

The wedding of Mr. George Harold Grant, only son of Captain and Mrs. William Grant, Point Ellice, this city, to Miss Maude A., only daughter of Mr. Walter Chambers, also of Victoria, which was solemnized at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church on Monday afternoon by Rev. W. L. Clay, was a very quiet one, only relatives and immediate friends of the bridal pair being present. The bride, who was given away by her father, was prettily gowned in a blue ladies' cloth going-away dress, with hat of pretty pale gray. The groom's present to the bride was a costly pearl necklace. Many other presents, both useful and expensive, were received, among the number being some substantial checks. Immediately after the ceremony the young couple boarded the Indianapolis for the Sound, where a honeymoon of about ten days' duration will be spent, after which they will return by way of Vancouver and make arrangements for their departure for Quatsino, where they intend spending the summer. Mr. Grant, who graduated in arts at McMaster University, Toronto, and in the 1901 class at Harvard, won S. B. and Cum laude, and also in the succeeding year was successful in gaining S. M.; is mining engineer of the June group of mines, Quatsino, which is now being profitably developed by Captain Grant and Mr. Lippy of Seattle.

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Mrs. James Duncan of Duncan spent part of last week in Victoria, the guest of Mrs. H. A. S. Morley, View street. Mrs. Duncan also took occasion to visit many other friends while here.

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Miss Bessie Dunsmuir has returned from an enjoyable holiday spent at Ladysmith, the guest of Mrs. Wasson. While there Miss Dunsmuir was successful in capturing many fine specimens of the finny tribe, which sport she very much appreciates.

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Mrs. McIntosh, sister of Senator Ross, spent several days in Victoria during the past week, while en route from California. She was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. McKay, Battery street. On Thursday she left for her home in London, Ont., accompanied by Senator Ross and his little son and daughter, who have been making their home here with Mr. and Mrs. McKay, their grandparents, ever since their mother's death, when it will be remembered lost her life in the Islander disaster. Senator Ross' family will now all reside with their aunt, Mrs. McIntosh, at London, Ont.

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Carey Castle is in the hands of renovators, who are making it spic and span for the occupancy of the new governor. Some alterations and repairs, especially in the servants' quarters, are being made. Governor Dunsmuir and family do not intend taking up their residence there for several weeks yet.

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The wedding of Miss Louise Walton, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Walton of Vancouver street and Mr. Thomas Sullivan, which was solemnized in Christ Church Cathedral on Wednesday afternoon by Rev. Canon Beanlands, was a very pretty one. The church had been prettily decorated for the occasion by friends of the bride. Miss Walton was given away by her father and was gowned in a dress of pretty white embroidered net over cream satin, with yoke of rich cream lace and bands of satin baby-ribbon. She wore the usual wedding veil and a fine cluster of orange blossoms, and carried a magnificent bouquet of bride roses, white carnations and sweet peas, interspersed with ferns. She was attended by Miss Bella Smith of Vancouver, and Miss Harmson of Comox, both of whom wore sweet white dresses of silk organdy with white picture chiffon hats trimmed with choice pink and red roses respectively. They, too, carried handsome bouquets, one of pink the other of red carnations, with asparagus ferns. The groom was assisted by Mr. L. Walton, brother of the bride. After the ceremony the bridal pair and their numerous friends in the church repaired to the home of the bride's parents, where all sat down to a sumptuous wedding supper, after which the evening was very pleasantly spent in games and dancing until a late hour. Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan left by the early morning train for Shawnigan Lake, where they intend spending their honeymoon, after which they will reside at 124 Vancouver street. The usual rice showers were in evidence. The bride's going-away dress was of gray voile with vest and trimmings of white silk, with cream hat trimmed with handsome flowers. The groom's present to the bride was a gold nugget brooch; to the bridesmaids, gold brooches set in rubies and pearls. Some of the other presents which testify to the esteem in which the young couple are held are the following: Mr. Leonard Walton, Morris chair; Mrs. Leonard Walton, bedroom suite, coffee and tea china service, feather pillows and biscuit jar; Rev. Canon Beanlands, handsome prayer book, from which the marriage ceremony was read; Mr. Steve Jones, Dominion Hotel, check; Mrs. McDowell, silver and crystal sugar bowl; Mr. Thomas Ross, hand-painted, vase; Miss B. Smith, Vancouver, dinner service; Miss Hall, Dominion Hotel, silver teapot; Miss Harmston, oak and silver butter dish and knife; Mr. and Mrs. Pusey, silver and china cake basket; Mr. Johnson, Dominion Hotel, check; the Misses Pusey, fruit dishes; Mr. L. Walton, dining room lamp; Mr. T. E. MacKay, cut-glass fruit dishes; Mr. and Mrs. Jones (Ladysmith), silver and china celery dish; Mr. and Mrs. Brockhurst, silver and china cake basket; Mr. and Mrs. Noble, silver teaspoons; Mr. and Mrs. McCracken, oak and silver biscuit jar; Mrs. H. Harris, pair of Chinese embroidered pictures; Miss Marie Mable, chocolate set; Mrs. Huestis, silver teaspoons; Mrs. McGuire, pair silver napkin rings; Mr. Curtis, bread board and knife; Miss Eleanor Pallette, cloisonne vase; dining room staff Dominion hotel, gold-handled umbrella; little Miss McGuire, traycloth; Mr. and Mrs. Archmont, hand-painted fruit plates; Mrs. Curtis, table linen; Miss Curtis, pictures; little Masters Walton, vases; the Masters Curtis, pictures.

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Col. Herchkermer, of Alberta, accompanied by Mrs. Herchkermer, are amongst the strangers in the city who are meditating locatng here permanently. They are scouring the city and suberbs to find a suitable location in which to settle down. They are making their headquarters at the Roccabella at present.

Mrs. Wasson of Ladysmith is the guest of Governor and Mrs. Dunsmuir at Burleith at present.

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On Wednesday evening, 20th inst., the ladies of First Presbyterian church expect to hold their usual annual strawberry festival in the lecture room of the above church. As this is one of the most popular of the church's entertainments, the usual good attendance is expected by the ladies, who promise an abundance of strawberries and cream, supplemented by the best of cake, etc., as well as a delightful programme of music will be on hand for all who can make it convenient to be present on that evening.

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Mr. M. D. Morrison of Vancouver, to be a most enjoyable afternoon, when she entertained in honor of Mrs. Hodge of Nelson, the amusement being a fascinating card game. After the close of the game Mrs. Sargison served her guests with the daintiest of refreshments, the tearoom being very artistic with its decoration of beautiful cannas backgrounded with grasses. The drawing room was done in fine eschscholzia interspersed with asparagus and other fern fronds, and the reception hall in beautiful clusters of choice marguerites.

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Mr. and the Misses Pooley, "Fern Hill," had Miss Vivian Schoefield as their guest during part of last week.

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The ladies of the Metropolitan Methodist church contemplate holding a festival at "Regent Park," the beautiful home of Mrs. (Dr.) Ernest Hall, Cadboro Bay road, which she has kindly placed at their disposal for the afternoon and evening of June 20. A very unique programme will be provided for the evening.

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On Wednesday afternoon a very pretty home wedding took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. M. Morrison, Elford street, when their third daughter, Miss C. Winnifred, was united in marriage to Mr. Lawrence McTaggart, son of Mr. J. McTaggart, Vancouver. Willing hands had decorated the different apartments till they were sweetly effective with cut flowers and ferns, especially the drawing room, where the ceremony was performed, the bridal couple standing under a beautiful arch composed of roses and ferns, with a magnificent marriage bell of white carnations and knots of bridal ribbon. The bride was given away by her father; she was pressed in a chick street costume of pearl grey lady's cloth, Eton effect, trimmed in cream applique, with vest of cream silk, and hat of fancy cream straw with tulle and fine roses. She carried a shower bouquet of bride roses, pelargoniums and ferns. Miss Margaret Morrison, sister of the bride, acted the part of bridesmaid. She wore a pretty white serge costume trimmed in cream passmentrie with touches of pale blue, and wore a picture hat of pale blue chiffon to match. She too carried a bouquet of pale pink carnations, with asparagus ferns. The groom was assisted by his brother, Mr. Harry McTaggart. After the ceremony the company, which consisted only of relatives of the bridal pair, sat down to a delicious wedding supper, and later a reception was held from 8 p. m. till 11. Miss Agnes Dier, a friend of the bride, ably presided at the piano and rendered the wedding marches. The groom's present to the bride was a gold necklace set in pearls; to the bridesmaid, a gold chain bracelet. Many other handsome presents were received by the popular young couple. Mr. and Mrs. McTaggart left by the Princess Victoria amid the usual rice and old shoes, for a honeymoon trip, which will be spent at Seattle, Tacoma and Portland, and later a short stay will be made at Shawnigan Lake, after which they will reside in Vancouver.

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Mrs. W. B. Shakespeare was hostess at a pretty June party on Tuesday afternoon, when she entertained a number of her young friends. Her home presented the appearance of a beautiful bower of fragrant June roses, the tearoom being all in red and sweetly effective. The amusement for the afternoon was the captivating game of five hundred, which all participated in and thoroughly enjoyed. Mrs. A. J. Morris winning an appropriate prize of a plate hand-painted with June roses. Mrs. Shakespeare was assisted in serving her guests by her sisters, Mrs. Roy Goodacre and Miss Bea Raymond.

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Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Tolson, who formerly resided at Salt Spring Island, and who about a year ago returned to their old home in England, intending to remain there permanently, arrived in Victoria during the past week, and will again make their home at Salt Spring Island. Mr. and Mrs. Tolson, who think no part of the world compares favorably with British Columbia as a residential country, are now quite satisfied to settle down here. While in Victoria they made their headquarters at the Balmoral.

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The concert to be given in the Victoria on the evening of the 19th inst. promises to be a rare musical treat. It is intended to mark the close of the fourteenth season of the Arion club, which has done so much in elevating the standard of musical taste and knowledge in Victoria, and also in providing so many delightful evening entertainments for those privileged to hear them. The club is now complying with an often expressed wish that a public concert be given, but is taking a subordinate position in order to present to Victoria one of the most notable instrumental organizations in America. Besides Miss Dahl, who is a vocalist of rare quality, The Riedelsberger quartette, which is the only one of its kind touring west of Chicago, is composed of Karl Riedelsberger, leader and first violin, whose talent was such at the age of seven that the Masonic lodges of Koenigsberg, Prussia, his native town, paid for his entire musical education, giving him as teachers some of the greatest violinists of the age. Sydney Brown, the second violin, received tuition at the famous Guildhall School of Music, in London, England, his native place, and later in Leipsic, where he studied under Sitt and Brodsky, and was a member of the Gewandhaus orchestra, and later a director of Opera Comique in London. Eduard Busch, viola, was also a graduate of Leipsic, studying there under such teachers as Schradick, Herman, Reinecke, and others. Erwin Gastel, 'cello, comes highly recommended, having studied under Gruentzmascher, who was declared the greatest 'cellist the world ever knew. The quartette provides solos as well as quartette numbers. When one considers that Miss Dahl, who needs no recommendation to a Victoria audience, will also be one of the attractions of this concert on Tuesday, 19th inst., it goes without saying that the Victoria theatre will be packed to the doors.

INDIAN VISITOR AND SOME OF HIS ORIENTAL PALACES.

The New Palace.

Makar-Para Palace.

The Maharajah.

When a man who has the power of life and death over some millions of human beings, who has a neat little income of $5,000,000 a year, $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 in jewelery to wear as he pleases, and any number of weird Oriental prerogatives and perquisites in addition, arrives in New York it might ordinarily be said to be an event. Yet such a person slipped in on the Celtic attended only by a valet, and one or two secretaries, his wife and eldest daughter, and very little was said or thought about him.

That was in a great measure due to his own wish, for His Highness Maharajah Sevagee Rao-Gaikwar-Sena-Khas-Sgamsher-Bahadoor of Baroda, and Grand Commander of the Star of India, is traveling strictly incognito in this his first visit to America. He has turned over his power of life and death to some of the officials he has left behind him in far off India. He has left the jewels in the Nazar Baj in care of scimitared attendants; he will not pretend to enforce any of his other prerogatives, but he has brought some of the five million dollars along, and he proposes to spend it. With that exception the rather stout, ivory colored gentleman, approaching middle age, attired in the best efforts of the London tailors, might be an ordinary citizen of Oriental origin seeing the country.

Some of the enthusiastic subjects of the Maharajah which means in his language the "great king," are fond of tracing resemblances between him and our President. "He is the Roosevelt of India," said one of them the other day, as he recounted some of the things which indicate an Occidental rather than an Oriental disposition. He has, of course, all those things which have thrown a glamor of romance around the Indian princes, but he does not care for them very much. He has the sacred elephants and other animals, the sacred cows, the arena for the wild beasts, the imperial huntsmen, and all those other things, but he does not use them, and only retains them because the people would say he was showing the other rajahs to get ahead of him if he gave them up.

Baroda is third in importance of the Indian principalities under the protection of the British Empire. It is in the western part and is about 8,300 miles square. Its capital is Baroda, one of the most progressive cities of the Empire. The Maharajah is now about forty-two years of age, and ascended his throne in 1881. His family has held the rule of the State since 1720, although they were important before. The battle of Balpore attracted attention to them and by that they obtained an independent sovereignty. They held it after that and experienced the ups and downs of all Indian States before the British aggression.

The Maharajah's immediate predecessor was a picturesque individual known as Malaha Rao-Glakwar, who, according to history, was as Oriental as any man wanted to be. He was of the old regime, if there was anything due him in the way of power or pleasure he saw that he got it or there was trouble in the land. He did not like the British, which he veiled with true Oriental politeness, but one time after a big dinner at his palace the British Resident and some of his compatriots became very ill. The coroner diagnosed it as poison, and the result of it was that Malaha Rao-Glakwar lost his job. The British resolved then to go in for a safe and sane administration and chose the present ruler, who at the time was a young man of good habits.

The Maharajah has come to this country to see the skyscrapers and study the educational system among other things. Of course he will look into the trusts, Wall street, congress and an investigation commission or two. He will not be the recipient of any official hospitality. There will be a quiet reception for him perhaps in New York from the East Indian colony, but neither the British nor American governments will have their representatives there except unofficially.

He wants to meet President Roosevelt, of course, and compare political conditions of the two states, but there will be no great entertainment for him at the White House. He isn't going to travel around in state. There will be no retinue or outriders, and it is more than likely that if he ever gets down down in the rush hour he will be tossed about by homegoing New Yorkers in absolute ignorance of the fact that the little stout dark man could sentence them to a course of boiling oil or the elephant's foot if they would do it over in Baroda.

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The Ladies' Emergency club, which is one of the institutions organized for the purpose of assisting with the proposed tuberculosis sanitarium, intend holding a garden fete, sale of work and band concert at the residence of Mrs. Rattenbury, Oak Bay, the near future. The ladies are making elaborate arrangements to have this one of the most enjoyable functions of the season, and a more ideal spot than Mrs. Rattenbury's beautiful grounds, which fringe the waterfront at Oak Bay, and which she has kindly placed at the disposal of the club, could not be imagined for such a fete. The date will be arranged later, and we bespeak a large attendance for this worthy cause and for the encouragement of the ladies who are taking such trouble to make it a success.

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Mrs. (Dr. Hart, accompanied by her children, left last week via the C. P. R. for a visit to her old home in Nova Scotia. En route she will make a stay in Iowa, where her sister, Miss McPhee, is a talented M. D. at a woman's infirmary.

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Mrs. MacWhinnie, who has spent some time here visiting her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas of Upper Johnson street, left on Wednesday for Vancouver, where she will make a short stay and return here before leaving for her home in Kelowna, Okanagan.

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On Thursday Miss Jessie McKilligan left via the C. P. R. for an extended visit to Winnipeg, where she will be the guest of Mrs. Munson for some time, after which she will visit friends at St. Paul.

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On Tuesday Mrs. (Dr.) Potts of Russel street, entertained at an enjoyable tea, which she gave in honor of Mrs. Wier of Hamilton, and of Mrs. Forman, who is leaving for the East, and Miss Jessie McKilligan, who goes to Winnipeg. All present enjoyed a delightful afternoon.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. Minto, who for some time have resided on Stanley avenue, have now moved to 53 Vancouver street.

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Miss Bella Smith of Vancouver enjoyed a short visit here, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. Walton, Vancouver street, recently. Mrs. Smith returned home on Thursday's boat.

* * *

Miss Brady was amongst a party of Victorians who spent a day or two at Cowichan lake recently.

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On Tuesday Mrs. and the Misses Tilton, Heywood avenue, were hostesses at a charming young ladies' tea, which they gave in honor of their guest, Miss Schoefield. The decorations, which were most artistic, were composed of Spanish iris lavishly interspersed with fine fern fronds. The young ladies present thoroughly enjoyed the pleasant entertainment.

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Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Oliver and their daughter, Miss Katherine Oliver, spent a few days at Cowichan lake recently.

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Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Galt and family are now comfortably ensconced in their new quarters at Lampson street, Esquimalt road. Mr. and Mrs. Galt formerly resided at Burdette house.

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On Monday evening Mrs. Cunningham, Victoria West, was hostess at a small whist party, when she entertained a number of her friends most enjoyably.

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The ladies of the Protestant orphanage extend a kind invitation to all friends of the institution to be present at their annual "pound" party on Wednesday afternoon, 13th inst. As in former years, the ladies of the committee will be on hand to welcome all, and to see that they are served with refreshing tea and the usual accessories, and any pounds that they may see fit to send or bring will be very acceptable to those kind ladies who have the interest of the juveniles there so much at heart. We bespeak for them a good attendance and many pounds of useful articles.

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On Saturday, 2nd inst., Mrs. James Sargison was hostess at what proved who came to Victoria in order to be present at his sister's wedding, is still here, the guest of his parents at Elford street.

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Mr. and Mrs. Clive Phillipps-Wolley, who spent a week in the city, returned to their home at Pier Island on Thursday. They were accompanied by Mrs. Seymour Hastings O'Dell. All of the party were guests at the Balmoral while in town.

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Mrs. Henderson, wife of the manager of the Bank of Montreal at Vernon, and her children arrived in Victoria during the past week, and are guests at the Dallas, where Mrs. Henderson expects to remain for several months.

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The ladies of St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Victoria West, are to the front again in connection with their annual garden party and sale of work, which they expect to hold in the manse grounds, Frederick street, on the 20th inst. These ladies are noted for giving very enjoyable functions, and this year's bids fair to be no exception. A good attendance is hoped for on this afternoon.

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Mrs. Goulding Wilson, who was in charge of the Dutch tea and sale of work which was held at St. Andrew's Presbyterian lecture room on Wednesday afternoon and evening, and her faithful band of capable lady assistants, are to be congratulated on the signal success that crowned their efforts, as the function was successful from every standpoint, and a substantial sum was realized to assist the ladies' in their laudable efforts to completely liquidate the church debt during the current year. The lecture room certainly presented a uniquely picturesque appearance, as each booth was decorated by those in charge with bunting and flowers of different hues. The ice-cream booth, which was presided over by Mrs. Harry Currie and Mrs. Hood, was dressed in white bunting and broom in sprays, baskets and festoons, with charming effect. Mrs. W. M. Allan, Miss Eva Allan and Mrs. Little presided at the candy booth, which was handsome in red and white, and the daintiest of little candy baskets. The apron and collar booth was in charge of Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Baxter and Mrs. Hay, and was also artistic in red and white. "Over the Garden Wall," which wall was prettily covered with graceful clematis vines in bloom, as well as ivy and roses, was in charge of Mrs. Millar, who provided all who peeped with wonders of every conceivable shape. Miss Leitch and Mrs. D. E. Campbell had a pretty booth done in the palest of blues and pinks. Here they found ready sale for cake recipes and paper novelties. The fancy work booth was very dainty in green and white and produced much that was also dainty in work. It was in charge of Miss Duncan, Miss Stephen and Miss Haynes. At all of these emporiums of trade a stranger would be led to believe that he or she was in the midst of shrewd Dutch maidens to judge from their picturesque costumes. In the tea room one was treated to a bit of Mikadoland, but the geisha maidens produced very refreshing tea served in good old Victoria style. This was in charge of Mrs. Marcon and Mrs. Dalby, assisted by the Misses Macfarlane, Baxter, Starr, Goodeve and Clay. In the evening good music was provided by the following: Mrs. Weir, Mrs. Stoddard, Miss Dixon, Miss Jamieson, who contributed vocal selections, and Mrs. Murray and Mr. Longfield, instrumental numbers. Besides which several choruses were sung by the audience.

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The work on Mr. R. P. Butchart's handsome new bungalow at Tod Inlet is making rapid strides towards completion and before another month expires will be about ready for occupancy. It is provided with a magnificent verandah extending all arcund the house. The walls are of cement stone, which gives one the impression that it is a solid stone structure, and in many ways it is just as good or better than the solid stone. When completed Mr. and Mrs. and the Misses Butchart expect to spend the week ends there, but will still retain their house in the city.

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Mrs. Stevenson of Duncan spent part of last week in Victoria, where she has many friends. While here she made her home at the Balmoral.

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As has been mentioned in a Seattle paper, Mrs. Troup, wife of Capt. Troup of this city, and Mrs. Dolphe went to Seattle last Tuesday to attend a dinner party which was given in their honor by Mrs. Grange Viret Holt of Harvard avenue. Mrs. Dolphe and Mrs. Troup were not only entertained by Mrs. Holt, but were driven about the beauty spots of Seattle by Mr. Ralph Hopkins in his fine new auto, and also entertained at luncheon by Mrs. C. J. Smith. The ladies greatly enjoyed their short holiday.

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The Mothers' club held a very well attended meeting at the Spring Ridge school on Tuesday afternoon, when Mrs. Jenkins read an admirable paper on "Tale-bearing," and Miss McKeand, domestic science teacher in the public schools, an equally interesting one on that subject. As there are about thirty of Miss McKeand's pupils who are now ready to graduate on this subject, a movement is on foot to form a club so that these young ladies may make practical use of their knowledge by assisting with baking, cooking, serving, etc., at fashionable functions, for which they would receive suitable remuneration. Domestic science in all its branches at the present time is receiving more attention in the fashionable world in England and elsewhere, such clubs being found practicable, and many Victoria mothers will strive to push this matter so that domestic science may be made an honorable profession by which young girls may gain their livlihood.

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BILIOUSNESS AND CONSTIPATION

"For years I was troubled with biliousness and constipation, which made life miserable for me. My appetite failed me. I lost my usual force and vitality. Pepsin preparations and cathartics only made matters worse. I do not know where I should have been today had I not tried Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. The effects were simply marvelous. The tablets relieve the ill feeling at once, strengthen the digestive functions, purify the stomach, liver and blood, helping the system to do its work naturally. They bring back new life and energy, a bright eye, a clear brow and a happy heart." — Mrs. Ross Potts, Birmingham, Ala. These tablets are for sale by all Druggists.

Second Section Pages 11 to 20

The Daily Colonist.

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VICTORIA, B. C. SUNDAY, JUNE 10, 1906.

Society News and Gossip of Drawing Room

The wedding of Mr. George Harold Grant, only son of Captain and Mrs. William Grant, Point Ellice, this city, to Miss Maude A., only daughter of Mr. Walter Chambers, also of Victoria, which was solemnized at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church on Monday afternoon by Rev. W. L. Clay, was a very quiet one, only relatives and immediate friends of the bridal pair being present. The bride, who was given away by her father, was prettily gowned in a blue ladies' cloth going-away dress, with hat of pretty pale gray. The groom's present to the bride was a costly pearl necklace. Many other presents, both useful and expensive, were received, among the number being some substantial checks. Immediately after the ceremony the young couple boarded the Indianapolis for the Sound, where a honeymoon of about ten days' duration will be spent, after which they will return by way of Vancouver and make arrangements for their departure for Quatsino, where they intend spending the summer. Mr. Grant, who graduated in arts at McMaster University, Toronto, and in the 1901 class at Harvard, won S. B and Cum laude, and also in the succeeding year was successful in gaining S. M.; is mining engineer of the June group of mines, Quatsino, which is now being profitably developed by Captain Grant and Mr. Lippy of Seattle.

* * *

Mrs. James Duncan of Duncan spent part of last week in Victoria, the guest of Mrs. H. A. S. Morley, View street. Mrs. Duncan also took occasion to visit many other friends while here.

* * *

Miss Bessie Dunsmuir has returned from an enjoyable holiday spent at Ladysmith, the guest of Mrs. Wasson. While there Miss Dunsmuir was successful in capturing many fine specimens of the finny tribe, which sport she very much appreciates.

* * *

Mrs. McIntosh, sister of Senator Ross, spent several days in Victoria during the past week, while en route from California. She was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. McKay, Battery street. On Thursday she left for her home in London, Ont., accompanied by Senator Ross and his little son and daughter, who have been making their home here with Mr. and Mrs. McKay, their grandparents, ever since their mother's death, whom it will be remembered lost her life in the Islander disaster. Senator Ross' family will now all reside with their aunt, Mrs. McIntosh, at London, Ont.

* * *

Carey Castle is in the hands of renovators, who are making it spic and span for the occupancy of the new governor. Some alterations and repairs, especially in the servants' quarters, are being made. Governor Dunsmuir and family do not intend taking up their residence there for several weeks yet.

* * *

The wedding of Miss Louise Walton, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Walton of Vancouver street and Mr. Thomas Sullivan, which was solemnized in Christ Church Cathedral, on Wednesday afternoon by Rev. Canon Beanlands, was a very pretty one. The church had been prettily decorated for the occasion by friends of the bride. Miss Walton was given away by her father and was gowned in a dress of pretty white embroidered net over cream satin, with yoke of rich cream lace and bands of satin baby-ribbon. She wore the usual wedding veil and a fine cluster of orange blossoms, and carried a magnificent bouquet of bride roses, white carnations and sweet peas, interspersed with ferns. She was attended by Miss Bella Smith of Vancouver and Miss Harmson of Comox, both of whom wore sweet white dresses of silk organdy with white picture chiffon hats trimmed with choice pink and red roses respectively. They, too, carried handsome bouquets, one of pink the other of red carnations, with asparagus ferns. The groom was assisted by Mr. L. Walton, brother of the bride. After the ceremony the bridal pair and their numerous friends in the church repaired to the home of the bride's parents, where all sat down to a sumptuous wedding supper, after which the evening was very pleasantly spent in games and dancing until a late hour. Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan left by the early morning train for Shawnigan Lake, where they intend spending their honeymoon, after which they will reside at 124 Vancouver street. The usual rice showers were in evidence. The bride's going-away dress was of gray voile with vest and trimmings of white silk, with cream hat trimmed with handsome flowers. The groom's present to the bride was a gold nugget brooch; to the bridesmaids, gold brooches set in rubies and pearls. Some of the other presents which testify to the esteem in which the young couple are held are the following: Mr. Leonard Walton, Morris chair; Mrs. Leonard Walton, bedroom suite, coffee and tea china service, feather pillows and biscuit jar; Rev. Canon Beanlands, handsome prayer book, from which the marriage ceremony was read; Mr. Steve Jones, Dominion Hotel, check; Mrs. McDowell, silver and crystal sugar bowl; Mr. Thomas Ross, hand-painted vase; Miss B. Smith, Vancouver, dinner service; Miss Hall, Dominion Hotel, silver teapot; Miss Harmston, oak and silver, butter dish and knife; Mr. and Mrs. Pusey, silver and china cake basket; Mr. Johnson, Dominion Hotel, check; the Misses Pusey, fruit dishes; Mr. L. Walton, dining room lamp; Mr. T. F. MacKay, cut-glass fruit dishes; Mr. and Mrs. Jones (Ladysmith), silver and china celery dish; Mr. and Mrs. Brockhurst, silver and china cake basket; Mr. and Mrs. Noble, silver teaspoons; Mr. and Mrs. McCracken, oak and silver biscuit jar; Mrs. H. Harirs, pair of Chinese embroidered pictures; Miss Marie Mable, chocolate set; Mrs. Huestis, silver teaspoons; Mrs. McGuire, pair silver napkin rings; Mr. Curtis, bread board and knife; Miss Eleanor Pallette, cloisonne vase; dining room staff Dominion hotel, gold-handled umbrella; little Miss McGuire, traycloth; Mr. and Mrs. Archment, hand-painted fruit plates; Mrs. Curtis, table linen; Miss Curtis, pictures; little Masters Walton, vases; the Masters Curtis, pictures.

* * *

Col. Herchkermer, of Alberta, accompanied by Mrs. Herchkermer, are amongst the strangers in the city who are meditating locatng here permanently. They are scouring the city and suberbs to find a suitable location in which to settle down. They are making their headquarters at the Roccabella at present.

Mrs. Wasson of Ladysmith is the guest of Governor and Mrs. Dunsmuir at Burleith at present.

* * *

On Wednesday evening, 20th inst., the ladies of First Presbyterian church expect to hold their usual annual strawberry festival in the lecture room of the above church. As this is one of the most popular of the church's entertainments, the usual good attendance is expected by the ladies, who promise an abundance of strawberries and cream, supplemented by the best of cake, etc., as well as a delightful programme of music will be on hand for all who can make it convenient to be present on that evening.

* * *

Mr. M. D. Morrison of Vancouver, who came to Victoria in order to be present at his sister's wedding, is still here, the guest of his parents at Elford street.

* * *

Miss Bella Smith of Vancouver enjoyed a short visit here, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. Walton, Vancouver street, recently. Mrs. Smith returned home on Thursday's boat.

* * *

Miss Brady was amongst a party of Victorians who spent a day or two at Cowichan lake recently.

* * *

On Tuesday Mrs. and the Misses Tilton, Heywood avenue, were hostesses at a charming young ladies' tea, which they gave in honor of their guest, Miss Schoefield. The decorations, which were most artistic, were composed of Spanish iris lavishly interspersed with fine fern fronds. The young ladies present thoroughly enjoyed the pleasant entertainment.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Oliver and their daughter, Miss Katherine Oliver, spent a few days at Cowichan lake recently.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Galt and family are now comfortably ensconced in their new quarters at Lampson street, Esquimalt road. Mr. and Mrs. Galt formerly resided at Burdette house.

* * *

On Monday evening Mrs. Cunningham, Victoria West, was hostess at a small whist party, when she entertained a number of her friends most enjoyably.

* * *

The ladies of the Protestant orphanage extend a kind invitation to all friends of the institution to be present at their annual "pound" party on Wednesday afternoon, 13th inst. As in former years, the ladies of the committee will be on hand to welcome all, and to see that they are served with refreshing tea and the usual accessories, and any pounds that they may see fit to send or bring will be very acceptable to those kind ladies who have the interest of the juveniles there so much at heart. We bespeak for them a good attendance and many pounds of useful articles.

* * *

On Saturday, 2nd inst., Mrs. James Sargison was hostess at what proved to be a most enjoyable afternoon, when she entertained in honor of Mrs. Hodge of Nelson, the amusement being a fascinating card game. After the close of the game Mrs. Sargison served her guests with the daintiest of refreshments, the tearoom being very artistic with its decoration of beautiful cannas backgrounded with grasses. The drawing room was done in fine eschscholsia interspersed with asparagus and other fern fronds, and the reception hall in beautiful clusters of choice marguerites.

* * *

Mr. and the Misses Pooley, "Fern Hill," had Miss Vivian Schoefield as their guest during part of last week.

* * *

The ladies of the Metropolitan Methodist church contemplate holding a festival at "Regent Park," the beautiful home of Mrs. (Dr.) Ernest Hall, Cadboro Bay road, which she has kindly placed at their disposal for the afternoon and evening of June 20. A very unique programme will be provided for the evening.

* * *

On Wednesday afternoon a very pretty home wedding took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. M. Morrison, Elford street, when their third daughter, Miss C. Winnifred, was united in marriage to Mr. Lawrence McTaggart, son of Mr. J. McTaggart, Vancouver. Willing hands had decorated the different apartments till they were sweetly effective with cut flowers and ferns, especially the drawing room, where the ceremony was performed, the bridal couple standing under a beautiful arch composed of roses and ferns, with a magnificent marriage bell of white carnations and knots of bridal ribbon. The bride was given away by her father; she was pressed in a chick street costume of pearl grey lady's cloth, Eton effect, trimmed in cream applique, with vest of cream silk, and hat of fancy cream straw with tulle and fine roses. She carried a shower bouquet of bride roses, pelargoniums and ferns. Miss Margaret Morrison, sister of the bride, acted the part of bridesmaid. She wore a pretty white serge costume trimmed in cream passmentrie with touches of pale blue, and wore a picture hat of pale blue chiffon to match. She too carried a bouquet of pale pink carnations, with asparagus ferns. The groom was assisted by his brother, Mr. Harry McTaggart. After the ceremony the company, which consisted only of relatives of the bridal pair, sat down to a delicious wedding supper, and later a reception was held from 8 p. m. till 11. Miss Agnes Dier, a friend of the bride, ably presided at the piano and rendered the wedding marches. The groom's present to the bride was a gold necklace set in pearls; to the bridesmaid, a gold chain bracelet. Many other handsome presents were received by the popular young couple. Mr. and Mrs. McTaggart left by the Princess Victoria amid the usual rice and old shoes, for a honeymoon trip, which will be spent at Seattle, Tacoma and Portland, and later a short stay will be made at Shawnigan Lake, after which they will reside in Vancouver.

* * *

On Thursday Miss Perry, Pemberton road, entertained at an informal afternoon, when a number of young ladies assembled at her home in honor of Miss Vivian Schoefield. Miss Perry was assisted in the tearoom by Miss P. Drake and Miss Gladys Green. The tables were sweet with masses of choice flowers. During this afternoon Miss Schoefield greatly pleased the young ladies by singing several choice selections. She was accompanied by her friend Miss Violet Powell.

Mrs. W. B. Shakespeare was hostess at a pretty June party on Tuesday afternoon, when she entertained a number of her young friends. Her home presented the appearance of a beautiful bower of fragrant June roses, the tearoom being all in red and sweetly effective. The amusement for the afternoon was the captivating game of five hundred, which all participated in and thoroughly enjoyed, Mrs. A. J. Morris winning an appropriate prize of a plate hand-painted with June roses. Mrs. Shakespeare was assisted in serving her guests by her sisters, Mrs. Roy Goodacre and Miss Bea Raymond.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Tolson, who formerly resided at Salt Spring Island, and who about a year ago returned to their old home in England, intending to remain there permanently, arrived in Victoria during the past week, and will again make their home at Salt Spring Island. Mr. and Mrs. Tolson, who think no part of the world compares favorably with British Columbia as a residential country, are now quite satisfied to settle down here. While in Victoria they made their headquarters at the Balmoral.

* * *

The concert to be given in the Victoria on the evening of the 19th inst. promises to be a rare musical treat. It is intended to mark the close of the fourteenth season of the Arion club, which has done so much in elevating the standard of musical taste and knowledge in Victoria, and also in providing so many delightful evening entertainments for those privileged to hear them. The club is now complying with an often expressed wish that a public concert be given, but is taking a subordinate position in order to present to Victoria one of the most notable instrumental organizations in America, besides Miss Dahl, who is a vocalist of rare quality. The Riedelsberger quartette, which is the only one of its kind touring west of Chicago, is composed of Karl Riedelsberger, leader and first violin, whose talent was such at the age of seven that the Masonic lodges of Koenigsberg, Prussia, his native town, paid for his entire musical education, giving him as teachers some of the greatest violinists of the age. Sydney Brown, the second violin, received tuition at the famous Guildhall School of Music, in London, England, his native place, and later in Leipsic, where he studied under Sitt and Brodsky, and was a member of the Gewandhaus orchestra, and later a director of Opera Comique in London. Eduard Busch, viola, was also a graduate of Leipsic, studying there under such teachers as Schradick, Herman, Reinecke, and others. Erwin Gastel, 'cello, comes highly recommended, having studied under Gruentzmascher, who was declared the greatest 'cellist the world ever knew. The quartette provides solos as well as quartette numbers. When one considers that Miss Dahl, who needs no recommendation to a Victoria audience, will also be one of the attractions of this concert on Tuesday, 19th inst., it goes without saying that the Victoria theatre will be packed to the doors.

Mr. and Mrs. Clive Phillipps-Wolley, who spent a week in the city, returned to their home at Pier Island on Thursday. They were accompanied by Mrs. Seymour Hastings O'Dell. All of the party were guests at the Balmoral while in town.

* * *

Mrs. Henderson, wife of the manager of the Bank of Montreal at Vernon, and her children arrived in Victoria during the past week, and are guests at the Dallas, where Mrs. Henderson expects to remain for several months.

* * *

The ladies of St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Victoria West, are to the front again in connection with their annual garden party and sale of work, which they expect to hold in the manse grounds, Frederick street, on the 29th inst. These ladies are noted for giving very enjoyable functions, and this year's bids fair to be no exception. A good attendance is hoped for on this afternoon.

* * *

Mrs. Goulding Wilson, who was in charge of the Dutch tea and sale of work which was held at St. Andrew's Presbyterian lecture room on Wednesday afternoon and evening, and her faithful band of capable lady assistants, are to be congratulated on the signal success that crowned their efforts, as the function was successful from every standpoint, and a substantial sum was realized to assist the ladies in their laudable efforts to completely liquidate the church debt during the current year. The lecture room certainly presented a uniquely picturesque appearance, as each booth was decorated by those in charge with bunting and flowers of different hues. The ice-cream booth, which was presided over by Mrs. Harry Currie and Mrs. Hood, was dressed in white bunting and broom in sprays, baskets and festoons, with charming effect. Mrs. W. M. Allan, Miss Eva Allan and Mrs. Little presided at the candy booth, which was handsome in red and white, and the daintiest of little candy baskets. The apron and collar booth was in charge of Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Baxter and Mrs. Hay, and was also artistic in red and white. "Over the Garden Wall," which wall was prettily covered with graceful clematis vines in bloom, as well as ivy and roses, was in charge of Mrs. Millar, who provided all who peeped with wonders of every conceivable shape. Miss Leitch and Mrs. D. E. Campbell had a pretty booth done in the palest of blues and pinks. Here they found ready sale for cake recipes and paper novelties. The fancy work booth was very dainty in green and white and produced much that was also dainty in work. It was in charge of Miss Duncan, Miss Stephen and Miss Haynes. At all of these emporiums of trade a stranger would be led to believe that he or she was in the midst of shrewd Dutch maidens to judge from their picturesque costumes. In the tea room one was treated to a bit of Mikadoland, but the geisha maidens produced very refreshing tea served in good old Victoria style. This was in charge of Mrs. Marcon and Mrs. Dalby, assisted by the Misses Macfarlane, Baxter, Starr, Goodeve and Clay. In the evening good music was provided by the following: Mrs. Weir, Mrs. Stoddard, Miss Dixon, Miss Jamieson, who contributed vocal selections, and Mrs. Murray and Mr. Longfield, instrumental numbers. Besides which several choruses were sung by the audience.

* * *

The work on Mr. R. P. Butchart's handsome new bungalow at Tod Inlet is making rapid strides towards completion and before another month expires will be about ready for occupancy. It is provided with a magnificent verandah extending all around the house. The walls are of cement stone, which gives one the impression that it is a solid stone structure, and in many ways it is just as good or better than the solid stone. When completed Mr. and Mrs. and the Misses Butchart expect to spend the week ends there, but will still retain their house in the city.

* * *

Mrs. Stevenson of Duncan spent part of last week in Victoria, where she has many friends. While here she made her home at the Balmoral.

* * *

As has been mentioned in a Seattle paper, Mrs. Troup, wife of Capt. Troup of this city, and Mrs. Dolphe went to Seattle last Tuesday to attend a dinner party which was given in their honor by Mrs. Grange Viret Holt of Harvard avenue. Mrs. Dolphe and Mrs. Troup were not only entertained by Mrs. Holt, but were driven about the beauty spots of Seattle by Mr. Ralph Hopkins in his fine new auto, and also entertained at luncheon by Mrs. C. J. Smith. The ladies greatly enjoyed their short holiday.

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INDIAN VISITOR AND SOME OF HIS ORIENTAL PALACES.

The New Palace.

Makar-Para Palace.

The Maharajah.

When a man who has the power of life and death over some millions of human beings, who has a neat little income of $5,000,000 a year, $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 in jewelery to wear as he pleases, and any number of weird Oriental prerogatives and perquisites in addition, arrives in New York it might ordinarily be said to be an event. Yet such a person slipped in on the Celtic attended only by a valet and one or two secretaries, his wife and eldest daughter, and very little was said or thought about him.

That was in a great measure due to his own wish, for His Highness Maharajah Sevagee Rao-Gaikwar-Sena-Khas-Sgamsher-Bahadoor of Baroda, and Grand Commander of the Star of India, is traveling strictly incognito in this his first visit to America. He has turned over his power of life and death to some of the officials he has left behind him in far off India. He has left the jewels in the Nazar Baj, in care of scimitared attendants; he will not pretend to enforce any of his other prerogatives, but he has brought some of the five million dollars along, and he proposes to spend it. With that exception the rather stout, ivory colored gentleman, approaching middle age, attired in the best efforts of the London tailors, might be an ordinary citizen of Oriental origin seeing the country.

Some of the enthusiastic subjects of the Maharajah which means in his language the "great king," are fond of tracing resemblances between him and our President. "He is the Roosevelt of India," said one of them the other day, as he recounted some of the things which indicate an Occidental rather than an Oriental disposition. He has, of course, all those things which have thrown a glamor of romance around the Indian princes, but he does not care for them very much. He has the sacred elephants and other animals, the sacred cows, the arena for the wild beasts, the imperial huntsmen, and all those other things, but he does not use them, and only retains them because the people would say he was allowing the other rajahs to get ahead of him if he gave them up.

Baroda is third in importance of the Indian principalities under the protection of the British Empire. It is in the western part and is about 8,300 miles square. Its capital is Baroda, one of the most progressive cities of the Empire. The Maharajah is now about forty-two years of age, and ascended his throne in 1881. His family has held the rule of the State since 1720, although they were important before. The battle of Balpore attracted attention to them and by that they obtained an independent sovereignty. They held it after that and experienced the ups and downs of all Indian States before the British aggression.

The Maharajah's immediate predecessor was a picturesque individual known as Malaha Rao-Glakwar, who, according to history, was as Oriental as any man wanted to be. He was of the old regime, if there was anything due him in the way of power or pleasure he saw that he got it or there was trouble in the land. He did not like the British, which he veiled with true Oriental politeness, but one time after a big dinner at his palace the British Resident and some of his compatriots became very ill. The coroner diagnosed it as poison, and the result of it was that Malaha Rao-Glakwar lost his job. The British resolved then to go in for a safe and sane administration and chose the present ruler, who at the time was a young man of good habits.

The Maharajah has come to this country to see the skyscrapers and study the educational system among other things. Of course he will look into the trusts, Wall street, congress and an investigation commission or two. He will not be the recipient of any official hospitality. There will be a quiet reception for him perhaps in New York from the East Indian colony, but neither the British nor American governments will have their representatives there except unofficially.

He wants to meet President Roosevelt, of course, and compare political conditions of the two states, but there will be no great entertainment for him at the White House. He isn't going to travel around in state. There will be no retinue or outriders, and it is more than likely that if he ever gets down down in the rush hour he will be tossed about by homegoing New Yorkers in absolute ignorance of the fact that the little stout dark man could sentence them to a course of boiling oil or the elephant's foot if they would do it over in Baroda.

The Ladies' Emergency club, which is one of the institutions organized for the purpose of assisting with the proposed tuberculosis sanitarium, intend holding a garden fete, sale of work and band concert at the residence of Mrs. Rattenbury, Oak Bay, the near future. The ladies are making elaborate arrangements to have this one of the most enjoyable functions of the season, and a more ideal spot than Mrs. Rattenbury's beautiful grounds, which fringe the waterfront at Oak Bay, and which she has kindly placed at the disposal of the club, could not be imagined for such a fete. The date will be arranged later, and we bespeak a large attendance for this worthy cause and for the encouragement of the ladies who are taking such trouble to make it a success.

* * *

Mrs. (Dr. Hart, accompanied by her children, left last week via the C. P. R. for a visit to her old home in Nova Scotia. En route she will make a stay in Iowa, where her sister, Miss McPhee, is a talented M. D. at a woman's infirmary.

* * *

Mrs. MacWhinnie, who has spent some time here visiting her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas of Upper Johnson street, left on Wednesday for Vancouver, where she will make a short stay and return here before leaving for her home in Kelowna, Okanagan.

* * *

On Thursday Miss Jessie McKilligan left via the C. P. R. for an extended visit to Winnipeg, where she will be the guest of Mrs. Munson for some time, after which she will visit friends at St. Paul.

* * *

On Tuesday Mrs. (Dr.) Potts of Russel street, entertained at an enjoyable tea, which she gave in honor of Mrs. Wier of Hamilton, and of Mrs. Forman, who is leaving for the East, and Miss Jessie McKilligan, who goes to Winnipeg. All present enjoyed a delightful afternoon.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. Minto, who for some time have resided on Stanley avenue, have now moved to 53 Vancouver street,

BILIOUSNESS AND CONSTIPATION

"For years I was troubled with biliousness and constipation, which made life miserable for me. My appetite failed me. I lost my usual force and vitality. Pepsin preparations and cathartics only made matters worse. I do not know where I should have been today had I not tried Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. The effects were simply marvelous. The tablets relieve the ill feeling at once, strengthen the digestive functions, purify the stomach, liver and blood, helping the system to do its work naturally. They bring back new life and energy, a bright eye, a clear brow and a happy heart."—Mrs. Rosa Potts, Birmingham, Ala. These tablets are for sale by all Druggists.

Published by The Colonist by special arrangement

"The Helmet of Navarre"

BY BERTHA RUNKLE

Copyright The Century Company

"With a Cry Monsieur Sprang Towards Me"

(Continued from Last Sunday.)

"And so I will, if you're civil. In the first place, there was the question of M. le Comte's marriage."

"What! is he married?"

"Oh, by no means. Monsieur would n't have it. You see, Felix," Marcel said in a tone deep with importance, "we're Navarre's men now."

"Of course," said I.

"I suppose you would say 'of course' just like that to Mayenne himself. You greenhorn! It is as much as our lives are worth to side openly with Navarre. The League may attack us any day."

"I know," I said uneasily. Every chance word Marcel spoke seemed to dye my guilt the deeper. "But what has this to do with M. le Comte's marriage?" I asked him.

"Why, he was more than half a Leaguer. Perhaps he is one now. Some say he and Monsieur were at daggers drawn about politics; but I warrant it was about Mlle. de Montluc. They call her the Rose of Lorraine. She's the Duke of Mayenne's own cousin and housemate. And we're king's men, so of course it was no match for Monsieur's son. They say Mayenne himself favored the marriage, but our duke wouldn't hear of it. However, the backbone of the trouble was M. de Grammont."

And who may he be?"

He's a cousin of the house. He and M. le Comte are as thick as thieves. Before we came to Paris they lodged together. So when M. le Comte came here he brought M. de Grammont. Dare I speak ill of Monsieur's cousin, Felix? For I would say, at the risk of a broken head, that he is a sour-faced churl. You cannot deny it. You never saw him."

"No, nor M. le Comte, either."

"Why, you have seen M. le Comte!"

"Never. The only time he came to St. Quentin I was laid up in bed with a strained leg. I missed the chase. Don't you remember?"

"Why, you are right; that was the time you fell out of the buttery window when you were stealing tarts, and Margot got after you with the broomstick. I remember very well."

He was for calling up all our old pranks at the chateau, but it was little joy to me to think on those fortunate days when I was Monsieur's favorite, I said:

"Nay, Marcel, you were telling me of M. le Comte and the quarrel."

"Oh, as for that, it is easy told. You see M. le Comte and this Grammont took no interest in Monsieur's affairs, and they had very little to say to him, and he to them. They had plenty of friends in Paris, Leaguers or not, and they used to go about amusing themselves. But at last M. de Grammont had such a run of bad luck at the tables that he not only emptied his own pockets but M. le Comte's as well. I will say for M. le Comte that he would share his last sou with any one who asked."

"And so would any St. Quentin."

"Oh, you are always piping up for the St. Quentins."

"He should have no need in this house."

We jumped up to find Vigo standing behind us.

"What have you been saying of Monsieur?"

"Nothing, M. Vigo," stammered the page. "I only said M. le Comte—"

"You are not to discuss M. le Comte. Do you hear?"

"Yes, M. Vigo."

"Then obey. And you, Felix, I shall have a little interview with you shortly."

"As you will, M. Vigo," I said hopelessly.

He went off down the corridor, and Marcel turned angrily on me.

"Mon dieu, Felix, you have got me into a nice scrape with your eternal chanting of the praises of Monsieur. Like as not I shall get a beating for it. Vigo never forgets."

"I am sorry," I said. "We should not have been talking of it."

"No, we should not. Come over here where we can watch both doors, and I'll tell you the rest before the old lynx gets back."

We sat down close together, and he proceeded in a low tone to disobey Vigo.

"Enfin, as I said, the two younger gentlemen were quite sans le sou, for things had come to a point where M. le Duc looked pretty black at any application for funds—he has other uses for his gold, you see. One day Monsieur was expecting some one to whom he was to pay a thousand pistoles, and to have the money handy ne put it in a secret drawer in his cabinet in the room yonder. The man arrives and is taken to Monsieur's private room. Monsieur gives him his orders and goes to the cabinet for his pistoles. No pistoles there!"

Marcel paused dramatically. "And what then?" I asked.

"Well, it appears he had once shown M. le Comte the trick of the drawer, so he sent for him, not to accuse him, mind you. For M. le Comte is wild enough, yet Monsieur did not think he would steal pistoles, nor would he, I will stake my oath. No, Monsieur merely asked him if he had ever shown any one the drawer, and M. le Comte answered, 'Only Grammont.'"

"And how have you learned all this?"

"Oh, one hears."

"One does, with one's ears to the keyhole."

"It behooves you, Felix, to be civil to your better!"

I made pretence of looking about me.

"Where is he?"

"He sits here. I am page to the Duke of St. Quentin. And you?"

"Touche!" I admitted bitterly enough. Little Marcel, my junior, my unquestioning follower in the old days, was now indeed my better, quite in a position to patronize.

"Continue, if you please, Marcel. Yet, in passing, I should like to ask you how much you heard of our talk in there just now."

"Nothing," he answered candidly. "When they are so far down the room one cannot hear a word. In the affair of the pistoles they stood near the cabinet at this end. One could not help but hear. As for listening at keyholes, I scorn it."

"Yes, it is well to scorn it. People have an unpleasant trick of opening doors so suddenly."

He laughed cheerfully.

"Old Vigo caught us, certes. Let's see, where was I? Oh, yes, then Monsieur put on his proud look and said, if it was a case of no one but his son and his cousin, he preferred to drop the matter. But M. le Comte got out of him what the trouble was and went off for Grammont, red as fire. The two together came back to Monsieur and denied up and down that either of them knew aught of his pistoles, or had told of the secret to any one. They say it was easy to see that Monsieur did not believe Grammont, but he did not give him the lie, and the matter came near dropping there, for M. le Duc would not accuse a kinsman. But then Lucas gave a new turn to the affair."

"How long has Lucas been here, Marcel? Who is he?"

"Oh he's a rascal of a Huguenot. Monsieur picked him up at Mantes, just before we came to the city. And if he spies on Monsieur's enemies as well as he does on this household, he must be a useful man. He has that long nose of his in everything, let me tell you. Of course he was present when Monsieur missed the pistoles. So then, quite on his own account, without any orders, he took two of the men and searched M. de Grammont's room. And in a locked chest of his which they forced open they found five hundred of the pistoles in the very box Monsieur had kept them in."

"And then?"

Marcel made a fine gesture.

"And then, pardieu! the storm broke. M. de Grammont raved like a madman. He said Lucas was the thief and had put half the sum in his chest to divert suspicion. He said it was a plot to ruin him contrived between Monsieur and his henchman, Lucas. It is true enough, certes, that Monsieur never liked him. He threatened Monsieur's life and Lucas's. He challenged Monsieur, and Monsieur declined to cross swords with a thief. He challenged Lucas, and Lucas took the cue from Monsieur. I was not there—of either you know my place—I was outside of the door. What I tell you has leaked out bit by bit from Lucas, for Monsieur keeps his mouth shut. The upshot of the matter was that Grammont goes at Lucas with a knife, and Monsieur has the guards pitch my gentleman into the street. Then M. le Comte swore a big oath that he would go with Grammont. Monsieur told him if he went in such company it would be forever. M. le Comte swore he would never come back under his father's roof if M. le Duc crawled to him on his knees to beg him."

"Ah!" I cried; "and then?"

"Marry, that's all. M. le Comte went straight out of this gate, without horse or squire. And we have not heard a word of either of them since."

He paused, and when I made no comment, said, a trifle aggrieved:

"Eh bien, you take it calmly, but you would not had you been here. It was an altogether lively affair. It wouldn't surprise me a whit if some day Monsieur should be attacked as he drives out. He's not one to forget an injury, this M. Gervais de Grammont."

At the name intelligence flashed over me, sudden and clear, as last night's lightning-gleam. Yet this thing I seemed to see was so hideous, so horrible, that my mind recoiled from it.

"Marcel," I stammered, shuddering, "Marcel—"

"Mordieu! what ails you? Is some one walking on your grave?"

"Marcel, how is M. le Comte named?"

"The Comte de Mar? Oh, do you mean his names in baptism? Charles-Andre-Etienne-Marie. They call him Etienne. Why do you ask? What is it?"

It was a certainty, then. Yet I could not bring myself to believe this horrible thing.

"I have never seen him. How does he look?"

"Oh, not at all like Monsieur. He has fair hair and gray eyes—que diable!"

For I had flung open Monsieur's door and dashed in.

The Honor of St. Quentin

CHAPTER IX.

Monsieur was seated at his table, talking in a low tone and hurriedly to Lucas. They started and stared as I broke in upon them, and then Monsieur cried out to me:

"Ah Felix! You have come to your senses."

"I will tell Monsieur all, the whole story."

He tested my honesty with a glance, then looked beyond me at Marcel, standing agape in the doorway.

"Leave us, Marcel. Go down-stairs. Leave that door open, and shut the door into the corridor."

Marcel obeyed. Monsieur turned to me with a smile.

"Now, Felix."

I had hardly been able to hold my words back while Marcel was disposed of.

"Monsieur, I knew not, myself, the names of those men. Now I have found out. They—"

My eyes met the secretary's fixed covetedly upon me and the words died on my tongue. Even in my rage I had the grace to know that this was no story to tell Monsieur before another.

"I will tell Monsieur alone."

"You may speak before M. Lucas," he rejoined impatiently.

"No," I persisted. "I just tell Monsieur alone."

He saw in my face that I had strong reasons for asking it, and said to the secretary:

"You may go Lucas."

Lucas protested.

"M. le Duc will be wiser not to see him alone. He is not to be trusted. Perchance, Monsieur, this demand covers an attack on your life."

The warning nettled my lord. He answered curtly:

"You may go."

"Monsieur—"

"Go!"

Lucas passed out, giving me, as he went, a look of hatred that startled me. But I did not pay it much heed.

"Well!" exclaimed Monsieur.

But by this time I had bethought myself what a story it was I had to tell a father of his son. I could not blurt it out in two words. I stood silent, not knowing how to start.

"Felix! Beware how much longer you abuse my patience!"

"Monsieur," I began, "the spy in the house is named Martin."

"Ah!" cried Monsieur. "So it is Louis Martin. How he knew— But go on. The others—"

"I lay the night in the Rue Coupejarrets, not far from the St. Denis gate," I said, still beating about the bush, "at the sign of the Amour de Dieu. Opposite is a closed house, shuttered with iron from garret to cellar. You can enter from a court behind. It is here that they plot."

Monsieur's brows drew together, as if he were trying to recall something half remembered, half forgotten.

"But the men," he cried, "the men!"

"They are three. One a low fellow named Pontou."

"Pontou? The name is nothing to me. The others?" He was leaning forward eagerly. I knew of what he was thinking—the quickest way to reach the Rue Coupejarrets.

"There are two others, Monsieur," I said slowly. "Young men—noble."

I looked at him. But no light whatever had broken in upon him.

"Their names, lad!"

Then, seeing him unsuspecting, the fury in my heart surged up and covered every other feeling. I burst out:

"Gervais de Grammont and the Comte de Mar."

He looked me in the face, and he knew I was telling the truth. Unexpected as it was, hideous as it was, yet he knew I was telling the truth.

I had seen cowards turn pale, but never the color washed from a brave man's face. The sight made my fingers itch to strangle that gray-eyed cheat.

With a cry Monsieur sprang towards me.

"You lie, you cur!"

"No, Monsieur," I gasped; "it is the truth."

He let me go then, and laid his hand on the collar of the dog, who had sprung to his aid. But Monsieur had got a hurt from which the dumb beast's loyalty could not defend him. He stood with bowed head, a man stricken to the heart's core. Full of wrath as I was, the tears came to my eyes for Monsieur.

He recovered himself.

"It is some damnable mistake! You have been tricked!"

My rage blazed up again.

"No! They tricked me once. Not again! Not this time. I knew not who they were till now, when I talked with Marcel. The two things fitted."

"Then it is your guess! You dare to say—"

"No, I know!" I interrupted rudely, too excited to remember respect. "Shall I tell what these men were like? I had never seen M. le Comte nor M. de Grammont before. One was broad-shouldered and heavy, with a black beard and a black scowl, whom the other called Gervais. The younger was called Etienne, tall and slender, with gray eyes and fair hair. And like Monsieur!" I cried, suddenly aware of it. "Mordieu, how he is like, though he is light—in face, in voice, in manner! He speaks like Monsieur. He has Monsieur's laugh. I was blind not to see it. I believe that was why I loved him so much."

"It was he whom you would not betray?"

"Aye. That was before I knew." Thinking of the trust I had given him, my wrath boiled up again. Monsieur took me by the shoulder and looked at me as if he would look through me to the naked soul.

"How do I know that you are not lying?"

"Monsieur does know it."

"Yes," he answered after a moment. "Alas! yes, I know it."

He stood looking at me with the dreariest face I ever saw—the face of a man whose son has sought to murder him. Looking back on it now, I wonder that I ever went to Monsieur with that story. I wonder why I did not bury the shame and disgrace of it in my own heart, at whatever cost keep it from Monsieur. But the thought never entered my head then. I was so full of black rage against Yeux-gris—him most of all, because he had won me so—that I could feel nothing else. I knew that I pitied Monsieur, yet I hardly felt it.

"Tell me everything—how you met them—all. Else I shall not believe a word of your devilish rigmarole," Monsieur cried out.

I told him the whole shameful story, every word, from my lightning vision to my gossip with Marcel in the antechamber, he listening in hopeless silence. At length I finished. It seemed hours since he had spoken. At last he said, "Then it is true." The grayness of his face drew the cry from me:

"The villain! the black-hearted villain!"

"Take care, Felix, he is my son!"

I got hold of my cross and tore it off, breaking the chain.

"See, Monsieur. That is the cross on which he swore the plot was not against you. He swore it, and Gervais de Grammont laughed! I swore, too, never to betray them! Two perjuries!"

I flung the cross on the floor and stamped on it, splintering it.

"Profaner!" cried Monsieur.

"It is no sacrilege!" I retorted. "That is no holy thing since he has touched it. He has made it vile—scoundrel, assassin, parricide!"

Monsieur struck the words from my lips.

"It is true," I muttered.

"Were it ten times true, you have no right to say it."

"No, I have none," I answered, shamed. I might not speak ill of a St. Quentin, though he were the devil's own. But my rage came uppermost again.

"I can bring Monsieur to the house in twenty minutes. Vigo and a handful of men can take them prisoners before they suspect aught amiss. They are only three—he and Grammont and the lackey."

But Monsieur shook his head.

"I cannot do that."

"Why not, Monsieur?"

"Can I take my own son prisoner?"

"Monsieur need not go," said I, wondering. In his place I would have gone and killed Yeux-gris with my own hands. "Vigo and I and two more can do it. Vigo and I alone, if Monsieur would not shame him before the men." I guessed at what he was thinking.

"Not even you and Vigo," he answered. "Think you I would arrest my son like a common felon—shame him like that?"

"He has shamed himself!" I cried. I cared not whether I had a right to say it. "He has forgotten his honor."

"Aye. But I have remembered mine."

"Monsieur! Monsieur cannot mean to let him go scot-free?"

But his eyes told me that he did mean it.

"Then," I said in more and more amazement, "Monsieur forgives him?"

His face set sternly.

"No," he answered. "No, Felix. He has placed himself beyond my forgiveness."

"Then we will go there alone, we two, and kill him! Kill the three!"

He laughed. But not a man in France felt less mirthful.

"You would have me kill my son?"

"He would have killed you."

"That makes no difference."

I looked at him, groping after the thoughts that swayed him, and catching at them dimly. I knew them for the principles of a proud and honor-ruled man, but there was no room for them in my angry heart.

"Monsieur," I cried, "will you let three villains go unpunished for the sake of one?" It was what I had meant to do, awhile back, but the case was changed now.

"Of two: Gervais de Grammont is also of my blood."

"Monsieur would spare him as well—him, the ringleader!"

"He is my cousin."

"He forgets it."

"But I do not."

"Monsieur, will you have no vengeance?"

Monsieur looked at me.

"When you are a man, Felix Broux, you will know that there are other things in this world besides vengeance. You will know that some injuries cannot be avenged. You will know that a gentleman cannot use the same weapons that blackguards use to him."

"Ah, Monsieur!" I cried. "Monsieur is indeed a nobleman!" But I was furious with him for it.

He turned abruptly and paced down the room. The dog, which had been standing at his side, stayed still, looking from him to me with puzzled, troubled eyes. He knew quite well something was wrong, and vented his feelings in a long, dismal whine. Monsieur spoke to him; Roland bounded up to him and licked his hand. They walked up and down together, comforting each other.

"At least," I cried in desperation, "Monsieur has the spy."

He laughed. Only a man in utter despair could have laughed then as he did.

"Even the spy to wreak vengeance on consoles you somewhat Felix? But does it seem to you fair that a tool should be punished when the leaders go free?"

"No, Felix. He shall be punished lest he betray again."

He passed me in his dreary walk. Half a dozen times he passed by me, a broken-hearted man, striving to collect his courage to take up his life once more. But I thought he would never get over the blow. A husband may forget his wife's treachery, and a mother will forgive her child's, but a father can neither forget nor forgive the crime of the son who bears his name.

"Ah, Monsieur, you are noble, and I love you!" I cried from the depths of my heart, and knelt to kiss his hand.

Monsieur laid that kind hand on my shoulder.

"You shall serve me. Go now and send Vigo here. I must be looking to the country's business."

CHAPTRE X.

Lucas and "Le Gaucher"

I cursed myself for a fool that I had carried the tale to Monsieur. It should have been my business to keep a still tongue and go kill Yeux-gris myself. For this last it was not yet too late.

Marcel was hanging about in the corridor, and to him I gave the word for Vigo. I tore away from his eager questionings and hurried to the gate.

In the morning I had not been able to get in, and now I could no more get out. By Vigo's orders, no man might leave the house.

Vigo was after the spy, of course. Monsieur knew the traitor now; he would inform Vigo, and the gates would be open for honest men. But that might take time and I could not wait five minutes. I had the audacity to cry to the guards:

"M. le Duc will let me pass out. I refer you to M. le Duc."

(To be Continued.)

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Shawnigan Lake	10:20	10:46	Shawnigan Lake	5:17	6:46
Duncan	11:00	10:02	Duncan	5:55	5:55
Chemainus	11:32	9:30	Chemainus	6:25	5:00
Ladysmith	11:52	9:10	Ladysmith	6:45	5:00
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SHE TELLS HOW HE PUT UP FLY-SCREENS.

The other evening I heard Mrs. Bowser saying to Mr. Bowser that it was time to put up fly-screens, and asked him if he wouldn't send up a carpenter to do the work.

"Not on your life!" he exclaimed in reply. "There are twelve windows and twelve fly-screens to fit them. A carpenter would be about six days at an expense of $3 a day, putting them up, while I can do the work in one hour.

"But when you put them up last year you got mad and broke a clothes-horse at the back door."

"Never. You are thinking of some other man and some other house. Never got mad and never broke a clothes-horse. In a day or two I shall put the screens up myself and save the eighteen dollars."

Mrs. Bowser said no more. I think she was intending to get a man to do the work and pay him out of her own pocket, but the next afternoon, while she was out shopping, Mr. Bowser came home. It was at about 3 o'clock, and when I looked surprised he exclaimed:

"It's all right, Sarah. Business isn't driving just now, and I'm home to put those screens up. They are up in the store room, I suppose?"

"Yes, sir, but they need to be dusted off. I am ironing to-day and can't help you."

"Never mind the dusting. The style this summer is to have fly-screens look as ancient as possible. Mrs. Bowser out, eh? Well, I'll hustle the screens up and give her a surprise."

He was into his old clothes and bringing the screens down in ten minutes. If each screen had ever been marked for a certain window the marks had been painted out, and Mr. Bowser had to go by guess-work. He began by the parlor windows first. I heard him knocking and banging and pounding away for a long time, and then he called from the head of the basement stairs.

"Sarah, I want you for a moment."

When I got up, there he stood in a dramatic attitude pointing to one of the windows with outstretched arm, and the red was going and coming in his face and neck.

"Do you see it!" he hoarsely whispered, as he still pointed.

"I see that the screen is short for the window, sir."

"Yes, you see it is all of six inches too short. Why? Answer me why?"

"Because you've got the wrong screen for the window.

"Because either you or Mrs. Bowser has sawed six inches off the top to baffle me! Don't tell me that a fly-screen can shrink six inches in a season, or that window frames can lengthen the same distance. By John, but——"

I pulled the screen out of the window and after a moment found the right one and replaced it and returned to my work without a word. He looked after me, and I heard him mumbling under his breath. He got the other screen in after a good deal of bangin, and then he started to fit those in the back parlor. I knew that the screens he had down would never fit, but it wasn't my business to butt in. He moved the chairs around and banged at the sashes, and all of a sudden the house shook. I ran up stairs to find him on the floor with one of his feet through the wire screen. He was that dazed that he let me help him up, but no sooner was he on his feet than he shouted out:

"By the seventeen pipers, but I'll have gore for this. Woman——"

"I am not Mrs. Bowser, sir," I said, as he tried to kick the screen off his feet.

"But you helped her to put up this job to assassinate me."

"No one has tried to assassinate you. You must have stumbled and went down. Can't you tell that those screens are for the back bedrooms upstairs?"

"ALL OF A SUDDEN THE HOUSE SHOOK.

He sat down breathing hard and ed to Mrs. Bowser to go up and rescue him. He had torn down curtains and pole from one of the front windows and moved both bead and bureau in his efforts to fit the kitchen door to a window not half its size. He was looking around for some living thing to pour out the phials of his wrath pn when caught sight of me and burst out with:

"I was just going to call you. Do you deny that you have gone and tacked an extra piece on to this screen in order to spite me?"

"Haven't you got eyes in your head?" I asked. "If I had a brother ten years old who couldn't tell the difference between a screen door and a window screen I'd get a pair of glass eyes for him."

"Are you claiming that that is a screen door?" he whooped.

"Of course it is. Isn't it two feet too long for the window? Isn't there panels to it? Isn't there a handle on it? I'm only a poor girl, sir, with a red-headed mother and a fellow with a glass eye for a beau, but I can tell an elephant from a mouse."

"I'll be hanged if you ain't right," glowering at me, and I ran up and got the right screens and fitted them in a jiffy. He felt ashamed of his display of temper, and started in to tell me that he didn't believe I was in the conspiracy to saw his leg off, but I did not stop to listen to the whole of it. A few minutes later I heard him going upstairs, putting each foot down as if stamping off snow, and then all was quiet for ten minutes. I then felt it a duty I owe he said, with a smile, after taking a look at the door. "I suppose I must have been thinking about trading the house and lot for a chicken farm. You needn't mention the accident to Mrs. Bowser. Thanks for coming up. I am sure I can manage the others."

As I went down stairs I left him whistling away and feeling better. He got the screens into the windows after half an hour's work, strung out by his trying to make them fit bottom-side up, and then he came down to the kitchen with the screen door. He had recovered all his pomposity and conceit, and he didn't mind upsetting the clothes-horse as he dragged the screen through. I watched him as he stood the door up. It was top-side down. He stood back and surveyed it and shook his head and muttered:

"If Mrs. Bowser has been fooling with this door she'll hear from me in a way to make her tired."

"You've got it wrong side up, sir," I ventured to say.

"Ah, yes. S'more of my aqsent. it was a conspiracy! When Mrs. Bowser comes home——"

"I can put the door on in five minutes."

"You can't in five thousand years"

With that he kicked it up and sent it flying over the fence into a neighbor's yard, but in stepping back his foot struck something and he went over backward and hit his head against one of the clothes-line posts. I ran out to him with a scream, and in five minutes there was a policeman, a tramp and three or four boys around him, and I was pouring water on him by the pail full.

Then it was that Mrs. Bowser arrived and quietly took charge. We got him into the house and upon the sitting room lounge, while some one turned in a fire-alarm and some one else called an ambulance. I can't tell how long Mr. Bowser lay unconscious, but his speech was plain when he suddenly opened his eyes, scrambled off the sofa and yelled out:

"Have I been going over Niagara Falls or has Mrs. Bowser been trying to murder me again?"

"I WAS POURING WATER ON HIM BY THE PAIL FULL."

THE ELEVATOR BOY.

HE SOUNDS A WARNING TO THE PROFESSION.

For the past ten years the running of an elevator in a skyscraper has come to be recognized as a profession instead of a job. An elevator boy does not appear in court and talv to the jury, like a lawyer, but he is expected to keep his dignity and be able to advise a telegraph boy or a district messenger what constitutes assault and battery or false pretenses. He does not crowd in when there is a street accident and announce that he is a doctor, but he always keeps rags, cotton batting and sweet oil on hand to render aid to the wounded. Only jealous-minded people will deny that he is a professional. There could be no more deadly insult to an elevator boy than to stop him on the street and ask him if he is out of a "job."

If the profession of running an elevator comes to be looked upon with contempt, and if the elevators themselves are ever removed from all buildings and the tenants compelled to walk, the boys themselves will have been to blame for it. Taking my own experience and the investigations I have made during the last year, I feel it a duty to sound a note of warning.

What the average elevator boy has got to look out for and steel his heart against is falling in love with the stenographer and the typist. Every skyscraper holds from five to twenty of them, and the first thing they do is to make friends with the young gentleman who runs the elevator. They want his information. They want his advice. They want his candy and popcorn.

I was warned when I secured my first engagement to beware of the stenographers and typists. I was told that they had soft, sleek and insidious ways. The boy whose place I took sat down with tears in his eyes and said to me:

"Sammis, they will smile, they will giggle, they will flirt, they will sigh, they will call you 'Bobby,' and pile on the soft soap, but their ways are the ways of the deceiver. When your fortune is gone they will throw you away like an old shoe."

Two weeks later, despite this warning, I was in love with the golden-haired typist in room 218. I was calling her "Goldie" and she was calling me "Ducky." I was an innocent-hearted boy, and how could I tell her that her hair was bleached, and that she was working me for lunches and theatre tickets?

I wanted to die for Goldie.

I wanted to pour all my wealth into her lap.

I wanted to knock the head off old Saunders for winking at her. She was in my thoughts by day and in my dreams by night.

I bought her candy. I paid for her lunches. I bought her bouquets. I went hungry in order that she might have street car fare. We were as good as engaged for two weeks, and I was wondering whether we should take in Florida or Niagara Falls on our bridal tour when the blow fell. The agent of the building had been keeping tab on me, and he had found me careless and indifferent to the lives of my passengers.

"Sammis," said he, "your elevator wobbles. You bring up with a jerk. You run past the sixth floor. You come down with a bang. You scare the old maid on the seventh floor, and you cause the fat man on the eleventh to use cuss words. You are in love. It always acts this way. Choose between your engagement and Goldie."

"I scorn your engagement, sir!" was my heroic reply, and I went up to see Goldie and ask her if she wanted to live out at Bensonhurst when we were wed. Only thirty-five minutes from the City Hall, ocean breezes, no mosquitoes, sewers water and gas, and any kind of a house built in the instalment plan. She heard me relate my heroic answer, and then she looked at me straight in the eyes and replied:

"Bobbie, you have made a mistake in the room. The girl who is dying to wed you is four doors farther down the hall.

Through a pull with an Alderman I obtained another engagement. The agent of the building seemed favorably impressed with me, but he thought fit to say:

"Young man, we want no nonsense here. Running an elevator is business. There are no less than four trusts making their headquarters in this building, and knowing how much the people love them, they are taking no chances. Flee from the stenographers. If you find love budding in your young heart come to me and get a good spanking."

I started with heroic resolves, but I was a failure after the first week. A black-eyed typist with much gold in her front teeth smiled at me as she went up. She laughed at me as she came down. She chucked me under the chin on her third trip, and "Sammis, it is a case of love at first sight. I can't live without on her fourth she whispered:

you."

Three days later I got the bounce. The Trust magnates were complaining that my elevator wobbled and that I showed a desire to run them all down into the basement or up against the roof. I waited in the vestibule for the black-eyed girl, but when she appeared and I spoke to her she replied:

"Don't ask me, Bobby. I have only been here a week."

But is it the same with other elevator boys? I ask. Wherever I go I find them growing careless of their duties because the sentiment of love has touched their hearts. A month ago a young man running an elevator in a prominent skyscraper confided to me that he was in love with a stenographer in the building. She was twenty-four and he sixteen. But he did not care for the difference in their ages. Indeed, he thought it better to have an aunt and a mother and a sweetheart all in one. She had patted him on the back; she had pulled his ear; she had praised his complexion. In her insiduous way she was luring that boy on to his doom. I struggled with him, but it was no use. His infatuation was complete. Three days later, while thinking of his darling, he bumped his elevator against the roof and hurt three passengers, and got the bounce.

To-day I could name twenty elevator boys who are in love. That means twenty accidents sooner or later. It also means twenty bounces. There should be posted up in every elevator in the city a notice reading:

"Any girl speaking to the elevator boy on any matter outside of business will be compelled to walk up and down stairs thereafter."

If you are about to take a public elevator, look first at the boy who runs it. If he is pale-faced and anxious-looking and seems to have something on his mind, turn your back on that cage and take the stairs. That boy is in love and is worrying as to how he can support a wife on six dollars a week.

If, on the contrary, he is chewing gum and whistling to himself, step right in and be hoisted.

That boy has nothing greater on his mind than a bet on the races.

I have loved and shall love again, but I have found that I owe a duty to the public. That duty is to love no more until I get through elevating an elevator. The profession is a noble one and growing nobler every day, and the true elevator boy is being recognized as the hearworking hero he is, and even if it becomes necessary to appeal to the law and a legislative investigating committee he should be protected against the machinations of the other sex. At least that is the opinion of

SAMMIS,
The Elevator Boy.

"BUBBY, YOU MADE A MISTAKE IN THE ROOM."

A FOOL AND A ROBBER

By M. QUAD.

My Uncle Joseph Fuller was a well-to-do farmer, among the richest in the Ohio county in which he lived. He was not only a good farmer, but a good business man in all but one thing. During the first years of his married life, and just as he was getting a fair start, a bank broke, and he was the loser to the tune of $600. From that day to his death he would not put another dollar into the hands of a banker. When he sold live stock, wheat wool, butter or cheese, the money was retained in the house until otherwise invested. This fad of his came to be known to hundreds of people, but only on one occasion did any one ever seek to take advantage of it.

"A NOISE WAS HEARD AT THE WINDOW."

During the summer vacation I lived with Uncle Joe on the farm. Hospitality ruled in the big farmhouse. No tramp ever asked for food and lodgings that he didn't get it, and the stranger who came along and stayed over night was not allowed to pay a bill. There might be $1,000 in the house at the time the stranger was stopping over night, but it was never suspected that he might be after the money. When the would-be robber at last arrived he came in broad daylight, and was a man whom nobody would have suspected in the least.

The farmer whose land adjoined on the right had a son who was born an idiot. The child grew up without being sent to an asylum or without being held morally responsible at home for any of his actions. There was nothing vicious about him. On the contrary, he was very mild mannered, and would lose his temper only after long and persistent provocation. As a usual thing he was content to stand around and grin at folks, sometimes answering a question and sometimes maintaining silence.

From the time he was five years old he had been a visitor at Uncle Joe's. He sometimes remained there over night. The lad and I always got along together very well, and after I had known him for three or four years I discovered that curiosity was his leading trait.

He wasn't curious as other boys are, but after arriving at the age of ten he took to running around the country at night. He committed no damage whatever, but would be discovered looking into windows perched up in fruit trees; and sometimes hidden away down cellar. He did not know the value of money, but whenever he saw any one have silver or bills he showed every anxiety to possess himself of the cash.

On a certain night when I was at Uncle Joe's, and when I was fourteen years old, Uncle and Aunt Mary counted over $1,000 in bills they had in the house. This counting was done in their bedroom after I was in bed, and the package was then hidden under the carpet. A noise was heard at the window, and Uncle Joe went out to see if any one was spooking round, but made no discovery. Next day he went away to buy some cattle, and during the forenoon things went on as usual. Just before noon the fool came over, and when the meal was ready he took his seat at the table with the rest. There were two hired men, and after dinner had been disposed of they went back to their work in a distant field.

I had been set to roll some old cider and vinegar barrels out of the cellar and rince them as well. I made signs to the boy to help me, but he shook his head and sat down on the doorstep, and kept up such a grinning and chucking that Aunt Mary noticed it after a while and wondered what he had been up to. At about half-past one o'clock a well-dressed, business-looking man drove up to the gate in a buggy, hitched his horse and came in. He asked me at the well if Mr. Fuller was home, and when I answered in the negative he seemed considerably put out. I followed him to the kitchen door, when he introduced himself to my aunt, and explained that he had cattle to sell. After a little talk he began to tell us that he had seen a man hurt on the highway, and gradually we all came to crowd into the kitchen. Of a sudden the man pulled a revolver and said:

"Sit down, the three of you; and if one of you utters a single yell I will shoot you dead."

I thought the fellow was joking was slow about sitting down. Aunt Mary was also slow in catching on, and as she finally took a chair she was pale as death. The fool laughed and sucked at his finger, and seemed to consider the thing a good joke.

"Now, then, understand me," continued the man, when we were seated before him. "There is money in this house. I want it. I'm going to get it if I have to kill the three of you. You cub of a boy, what are you grinning at?"

This last remark was addressed to the fool, and I explained that he was a victim of misfortune. I was astonished, but not frightened. I had heard of robbers, but this man didn't come up to my notion of one at all. Neither was I aware of the large sum of money in the house. The man hauled off to cuff the fool, but thinking better of it, he looked at Aunt Mary and said:

"Get me that money. Get every dollar there is in the house. If you keep any back I'll burn the roof over your head."

"Please, sir," she began, and I knew in a second that she wanted to deny that there was any money in the house. She couldn't tell a lie however. She was too good a Christian for that. She did hold out, however, until the man cocked the weapon in her face, and then she crept into the bedroom to dig the roll out from under the carpet. A sudden ejaculation came from her, and she appeared at the door to cry out:

"It's gone! Some one has robbed us of every dollar."

"Don't lie to me, woman!" exclaimed the man.

"But I'm not lying. Last night we had $1,000, and hid it under the corner of the carpet, there. Some one has taken it since then."

The man had to believe her. Her distress and sincerity were too evident. He fell to swearing, and for five minutes the air was blue with his profanity. During this time the fool had his hands over his mouth to prevent himself from laughing aloud, and I was wondering if Aunt Mary wouldn't faint away. She said it was barely possible that Uncle Joe might have taken it away with him, thinking at the last moment that he might have need of it, and it was probably this that prevented the man from questioning us two boys. He was terribly put out, but after making a search of the bedroom and kicking things around he took his departure and drove off at a furious pace.

When it was all over Aunt Mary flopped down in a faint. As I ran for water the fool ran toward the orchard. I had just revived my aunt, who was crying, when the boy came in with the biggest kind of a grin on hisface and the $1,000 in his hand, and we had another circus for five minutes.

The fool had been looking through the window the night before as the money was being counted. He had seen where it was hidden, and next forenoon had crawled into the room and stolen it and hid it in a hollow stump in the orchard. But for the coming of the robber he might never have given it up. He seemed to understand what the man had come for, and he enjoyed his discomfiture, and he perhaps reasoned that he couldn't bring Aunt Mary out of her faint quicker than to give he a sight of the roll. At any rate he saved the family $1,000, and they never could do too much to show their gratitude.

UNCLE SILAS.

HE HAS SOMETHING TO SAY ABOUT GRAFTING.

A new word has been sprung upon us within the last two or three years my son, and it means a heap more to the welfare and happiness of mankind than any new word for the last fifty years.

It is called "grafting." We all know that by grafting slips into the limbs of an old sour apple tree a farmer can produce new and better fruit, but the word as now used doesn't relate to fruit at all, except the fruits of rascality.

A few years ago the man who "grafted" would have been called a thief, a robber and a swindler, and instead of walking around among us with his hat on his ear and boasting of his financial acumen, he'd have been hustled into State prison.

Just at present we have a spasm of liberality on. We are willing to be robbed and wrecked and sent to the poorhouse, and we are willing to use soft terms toward those who despoil us. If a chap should come into our yard and steal our hoe, he would be a thief, if a financier worth a million dollars steals twenty thousand from us he is only a "grafter" and must not be brought to justice.

There is "grafting" going on all over the land. None are too high or too low to be suspected of it. In order not to hurt any one's feelings you should substitute the word "financiering" as often as possible. The man who "financiers" you out of your all might appeal to the law for damages if you called him by the right name.

Five years ago, if you met a highway robber as he was out working up his business he would be humming a gay air and feeling that this was not such a bad old world after all. If you appealed to him to leave you enough of your own money to buy the baby a nursing bottle, he would gallantly accede to the request and throw in a cigar besides. He was honest in his occupation. He was a highway robber and nothing else.

You can't meet the same man tonight. He hung on as long as he could, but he was driven out of business by the "grafters"—men who juggle in stocks—raise the price of the necessaries of life—fill the country with poorhouses, and then steal the roofs off them.

At rare intervals your "grafter" is caught with the goods on him. There was a slip somewhere. He never meant to be caught. He doesn't throw up his hands, however. He employs from three to six first-class lawyers; his friends kindly "fix" from three to six of the jury; some one with a political pull sees the judge. When the case comes to trial we find that we have been calling a shining light of honesty a thief and are liable in heavy damages. Apologies are handed out all around, and he goes on his way to "graft" some more.

The air is full of it, my son. Almost every corporation and public official is full of it. We can't live without paying "graft" for everything we eat and drink and wear, and we can't die without being buried in a trust coffin. I've been slashing around on earth for sixty-four years, and I can't remember a time when it came harder on human nature to be honest. It's a pretty hard thing for a man to knuckle down and saw wood at sixty cents a cord when another is making twenty dollars a day by "financing." While farmer Reube is grubbing out a bare living in his fields the constable his vote helped to elect is making fifteen dollars a day by permitting autos to speed at a higher limit than the law says.

Nevertheless, my son, my advice to you is to hang on to yourself. Don't be carried away by the financiering excitement. If the man who was called a robber five years ago is referred to as a "grafter" to-day, another five years may change things back. As a people we get steaks on. We seem to go to the devil for a few years, and forget that there is such a thing as integrity, and that we haul up short and begin to fill the State's prisons with shining lights. There are signs in the air that a change is coming. When it comes the judge who is holding stock in trust—the juryman who has been taking bribes—the banker who has been faithless to his trust, and the Congressman who has sold his influence to a corporation are going to have a hard time getting away to South America, and the mosquitoes will bother them after they get there.

You can't make any permanent change in a civilized race. It will be honest about so long and dishonest about so long. It will have a cecicce and admire integrity for a few years and then every man will seem to feel licensed to rob every other man's hen-roost. To-day we would admire the man who could raise the price of kerosene oil to forty cents a gallon and make ten million dollars in a week; a year hence he'd go to prison in spite of all the lawyers inthe land.

There was just another such "grafting" era when Uncle Jerry was sent to the Legislature. He saw other men selling their votes and he didn't sit and figure that it was only a spasm. He decided that it was go ng to be a permanent thing, and that the people had made up their minds to be "grafted" on for all time to come. Uncle Jerry got five hundred dollars for his vote and went home and painted his house and barn a beautiful yellow. The paint was hardly dry when a spasm of virtue came along and Uncle Jerry had to hand that yellow house and barn over to the lawyers to keep himself out of State prison.

And after all, we can't rid ourselves of the fact that we have consciences. There are hundreds of millionaires in this country, and when it is asserted in all earnestness that not five of them have made their fortunes honestly, don't you believe there is cringing all along the line? The "grafter" may store up his hundreds of thousands and walk around with his nose in the air, but he must feel that he is an object of distrust and suspicion. Money is a good thing, my son, but if you haven't made it in an honest way and the village cooper passes you by with out a nod, it will set you to thinking. Cut it out. That is, don't join the "grafters." In the first place, you may be "investigated" when the change comes and find yourself in a hole, and in the second, there isn't so much in being able to buy scented soap and silver-back hair brushes as you imagine. Plain, old-fashioned bar soap and a plain, old-fashioned hair brush carried George Washington into the hearts of millions of people for all time to come, and they ought to be good enough for everyday folks like you and me.

PICTURES OF WAR

NO 13.

THE NIGHT OF BATTLE

An After-Dinner Tale Told in the Recess of the Struggle for a Manchu City.

J. GORDON SMITH

INDELIBLY writ on my memory are the sights and sounds of that day. To me they spell one long series of horrors. This was war, and war is horrible: inconceivably horrible. That morning General Fukushima had said to me, "We are fighting a humane war." A humane war, forsooth! Can any war be humane? These things I saw since a whisp of white smoke flicked in the far sky at dawn, followed by a cluster of bright flashes that twinkled for brief moments in the faraway grey of a murky morn, since I heard the first gun belch in the opening of the battle which was already one long series of horrors, could these things be humane?

Lieut. Akimoto was standing beside me as twilight deepened. He stood stiffly as ever, his brown face gleaming and his eyes, half shut to narrow slits, gleaming. What he said I do not know. I was watching hundreds of scintillating flashes that were like a colony of fireflies twinkling in the picric curtain that covered five hills, and I was deaf to all conversation. The deafening noise of five hundred guns, each firing seven shells a minute into that inferno of the hills, drowned other sounds.

We were with General Oshima and his staff standing precariously on the ridge-tree of a wattled roof, atop of one of the Manchu hovels we had impressed. In the muddied courtyard my fellow correspondents were broiling what food they had begged, borrowed or stolen over charcoal that glowed in little earthern braziers that were part of the furniture of villagers long since fled. Our saddles, with myriad big flies buzzing about them, lay in the baked mud of the yellow compound; our ponies, hardy native beasts that would feed from a sun-dried thatch or a jutting cluster of kowliang that was part of a composite wall of mud and millet stalks, fed handsomely from millet found in the byres of war-ruined farmers.

Meanwhile Fong, the wonderful—how I had discovered this paragon of cooks afloat in that sea of yellow humanity of the fringe of Asia was incomprehensible—was frying a scraggy chicken he had stolen for me.

"Akimoto san, you'll dine with me; I'll take no refusal," said I, and I put my hand on the shoulder of the dapper little Lieutenant. He glowed acquiescently, and we slid from the roof. He smiled as only the Japanese can smile: Lafcadia Hearn has written at length of the wonders of that smile, and as I thought of the mystery that seemed to lurk in the smile when the ivory-white teeth of Akimoto were gleaming in contrast with the deeper brown burnt by the pitiless Manchurian sun, I remembered those writings.

"I thank you," said Akimoto; "but it will not be the club we knew, will it?"

It seemed a year once we sat and sipped cooling drinks on the shadowed verandah of that Tokio club; it was but two months ago. Those two months had been crowded with events, however, that would have filled a year, indeed, two years. The transport, one of a score; the landing, and the ride northward with its hardships and pleasures; picturesque brown cities through which we rode seeing the curious crowds packed on the city walls jibbering because of our idiocyncrasies of garb as we cantered through the vaulted gate; blockades of bullock-carts near the senile castellated walls with the swearing, jabbering Chinese drivers—all these things and hundreds more had pictured their suggestive imagery on the films of memory. There had, too, been miserable days of pouring rain, when one's seat in the saddle seemed as though it were an icy basin and the mud packed to the pony's withers made progress difficult; there were days when the sweltering sun overbaked the yellow land and the heat haze was sticky with humid depression, and days when the flying dust clouds swept drifting banks of parching grit across the plains blinding the eyes and filling the pores with irritating dust. And there had been battles, disillusioning horrors of blood and mud when men laughed insanely as they saw their comrades mangled by a roaring missile from unseen guns and when men fought with Berkserker rage to kill men who foamed like wild dogs as they sought to kill those they never knew to exist before they came within bayonet-thrust. But it was only two months ago since we had sat listening to cicada pierce the thin air with melody and the chorus of the Tokio street under the verdure-clad hill, so green in contrast with this yellow land. Two months: that was all. Would we ever see that club again?

I remembered how the function that marked our last night there had bored Akimoto, but he had been too polite to show his bored feeling. It had bored me and, I fear, I must have shown it. It was exceedingly kind of the Mitsui club; of course it was. But to a man who has besieged a war office week after week seeking permits to join an army he had thought to join months before a dinner invitation is scant satisfaction. There had been many of these functions. At first you went because you feared to show you were bored—and then you didn't care.

Akimoto had stood with his back to the mantel watching without expression the posings of the after-dinner geisha, and we had become friends with the giving and taking of a cigarette.

If my friend were leaving for Japan I would urge him to take these things before all else: a cigarette-case and a goodly supply of socks. These things one needs before all else in Japan but one other, and that is patience: no man has sufficient patience to suffice.

"I learned patience in those days at the club, Akimoto," I said, reflectively.

"You were sorry to wait so long," he said, with a smile.

"Very," I replied, laconically.

"You were foolish to come. General staff office had made all arrangements. For ten years all was ready for war. Maps were made, every preparation completed. We had biographies of even minute headmen of villages. But no one thought of an army of foreign correspondents. Your coming was a surprise and inconvenience."

It was his Rutgers education that made Akimoto frank. Had he never left Japan he would never have known what frankness meant.

We had seen each other many times since then and discussed many things from different viewpoints; and at Ashantien we had met again on the eve of battle to renew our acquaintance. After Nanshan Lieut. Akimoto had been transferred from the general staff office to the Hiroshima division, to which I had attached myself, and we were comrades. Therefore we foregathered with Hodgson, my comrade, in the compound corner to do justice to the viands Fong had spread on a rickety ebony table looted from a Manchu house.

Meanwhile night fell and a rattling of rifles gave place to the rumbling of five hundred guns which had closed the day with such a pyrotechnical display as the world would never see again.

From the Chinese house at the back of the compound, where fellow correspondents were sprawled about a lantern smoking an after-dinner pipe, came the words of a memory-provoking song—

Oh, the moon shines bright in my old Kentucky home,
'Tis summer, the darkies are gay;
The corn field's ripe, and the meadows are in bloom,
In my old Kentucky home, far away—
F-a-ar-a-wa-y.

In the darkness echoed the drawled echo of that final "Far-a-way."

"The honorable foreign correspondents are gay," said Akimoto, as he pushed back his stool. Chairs were an unheard of luxury.

"No; rather melancholic; they're homesick, I think," said I.

"Ah, yes," mused the brown lieutenant; "home—home."

"Don't you think of home, Akimoto san?" I queried.

"To my disgrace," he answered, quickly in the odd staccato of Tokio. "When we are here in the field our souls are the Emperor's; much more are our minds. Yet I think of home. The birds' notes are piercing the thin air at Kudan, now. The constant chirrups of the crickets, the dragon-flies that the barefoot children chase into the fields, the wisteria that droops in my garden and brushes the shrine on the grotto near my little lake with its gold-fish and bridges over the narrow necks, the flutter of geisha on the mats where we sat to listen to the old ballads of love and war which are the two great requirements of life, the mellow lights of the shojis with the flitting shadows on the rice-paper panels, the glow of the fireflies who with tiny spark try to rival the lanterns the pedestrians carry to light their way. I miss all these—and I mies my sister." This with a deep sigh.

What a different picture that Akimoto painted to that beyond the low wall of the compound. Across the plain seen beyond the mud wall paper lanterns of the sanitary corps glowed like fire flies of home in the blue-black of the Manchurian night, and a low murmur came from the darkness borne on the night winds that were so cooling in the humid air; it may have been the echo of the groaning of all those wounded who were sprawled all over that murky land while we sat, smoking contentedly, by the side of the wall. From the fret-work paneled paper fronting the hovel at the back of the compound a mellow glow refracted on the baked city, giving the yellow land an iridiscent glare and a ruddy reflection over the building from which the fugitive owner had gone when the first gun was fired at Anshantien some days ago told all and sundry camped thereabout that the thatch had been burned away because of the enemy's fire. Stray shells were still breaking occasionally—one scattered its splinters at the back of the wall a few minutes before—but there was an obvious recess in the battle for all that rattle heard from distant trenches.

Bivouac fires flared red in groups near and far, their bright flashes glinting brown faces with a Rembrandt light and glistening on the ivory teeth of laughing men. At a fire a few yards away some young subalterns were stretched on the ground holding flat on the clay many sections of the excellent maps of the intelligence department that were made with information bought with the lives of many adventurers. The distant black of the mountain spur with five irregular hills was blurred in the gloom and until the long pointers of dazzling searchlights were spread across the country revealing so many things there was nothing to show that those hills held 50,000 fighting men and over 250 guns.

The day that was gone, a nightmare day of battle, had shown the work of these hidden men with slaty-grey uniforms and the bearers coming in to the dressing stations—there was one in the sand of the rivulet not fifty yards from where we sat with its blood-smeared surgeons seen plain in the light of their lanterns—echoed the horrible tale. The bearers came in processions, with groaning mortals dripping blood on the khaki trousers-legs from the sodden canvas of the bamboo-framed stretchers, only part seen in the broken glare of the paper lanterns, each with the wave-like insignia of the sanitary corps, that the bearers carried at the thills. Blood-splashed, with arms and aprons smeared, like those of workers in an abattoir, surgeons worked hurriedly with knife and scalpel, operating and bandaging the war victims as they lay in rows on oiled paper that protected them from the germ-laden earth. This was but an overflow station; the main hospitals in the village with a limp red-crossed flag drooping from a bamboo over a headman's compound were overcrowded.

Near the surgeons was a heap of seeming inanimate forms and a group of soldiers working like the crew of a river steamer loading cordwood at a riverside fuel station were sorting the living from the dead. Bending to listen for a heart-throb or a breath-flicker, as dispassionately as though the bodies were sticks of wood, they pinned a tissue paper laden with photographs on one to tell those that came after that the wearer still lived and rolled it aside to where equally phlegmatic men lifted it to a lumbering bullock-cart whose rocking over deep ruts would doubtless shake what little life remained from the body before it was deposited at the hospital door; other bodies they rolled aside with a red tissue paper on them, and these the bearers rolled aside after removing the little brass tag inscribed with the dead man's name from the brown neck. In the early morning many were carried to the new-won trenches so that foreign attaches could see what these trenches cost in human lives, and then they were piled on gathered branches for wholesale cremation. Whisps of smoke curling from beyond bivouac fires to our right showed where many bodies were already being charred to a few ashes, that, with a thigh bone and some hair, would be shipped to relatives in Japan.

We three, Houghton, Akimoto and I, stared into the night, all seemingly musing on the things our vision held. How different from that Japan of which he spoke, where the butterflies were flitting from flower to flower, and all was peace and quietness.

How different it was here. Rumbling from the darkness at the rear, heavy carts told with their noisy progress of the coming of the transport and of the arrival of more guns with the fatigued and mud-stained gunners wearied because of their struggles when the wheels were mixed in the ditch-like roads of China; a quick flashing searchlight from the hills showed the gunners still sitting like stone Buddhas on the limber-seats waiting the order to dimount. Beyond them, the faint-heard trudge of column after column, and the jerky chant of a street song that some guild of Japan had claimed as its own, evidenced the coming of the reserves.

Obviously, Field Marshal Oyama, seated in his Chinese house with the telephone switchboard that carried his orders from end to end of the twenty-mile-long front, with his maps spread before him with the little flags stuck in them to mark the positions of his fighting men, was preparing for his great coup, the great sledge-hammer frontal attacks that were to drive the army from the hills back to the city and the redoubts that fronted it.

"And you, too, are homesick, Akimoto?" said I, and broke the reverie—also the current of Houghton's philosophy.

"Ah, yes," he replied. "In Japan I have a sister. She was married to a wrestler—yes, a wrestler, and what else could have been expected from a wrestler? He gambled his earnings, and she lived miserably. But she would not come back to me. Who can fathom the heart of a woman? At the end he sold her to a silk merchant at Kudan, and the merchant sold her; he took the money the Tea House keeper gave him for her apprenticeship and bound her with articles to serve there for five years, four of which she has still to serve. I borrowed money, but it was not enough. Then I went to the wrestler and his fellows kept me from him or I would have run my sword through him.

"Why didn't you get your sister to disavow the agreement?" said I, in my ignorance.

"Impossible," he said laconically. "I did go to her, and she vowed her love for the wrestler, still. It was because of this that I did not kill him. Instead I went to plead with him, and then we made a plan to win the money that would buy freedom for my sister."

"And you were successful?" I interrupted, impatiently.

"Alas, no," replied Akimoto, sadly. "You know the wrestlers? You have seen a wrestling match?"

"Yes, many," said I, and the silent Houghton nodded affirmatively.

"Well, there was to be wrestling in the open arena at Yasukuni shrine because of the Shokonsha festival. Many wrestlers had prepared for the matches and Gorukumon Hojo, my sister's husband, was one of the champions. There were fourteen wretlers there. The crowd was enormous, over ten thousand people being squatted in the amphitheatre like a large square basin, and they looked like a great sea of blue and white, for all had white clothes on their heads to protect them from the sun. Long streamers floated from the tops of long poles outside. On a little platform a man beat a drum to summon the contestants, and my sister's husband led them as the ponderous men marched from their quarters along the slanting aisle from one corner of the square to the wrestling platform.

It was the usual banked-up, flat-topped hummock of mud in the centre, with four pillars with the usual parti-colored swathing that reminds one of your barber's poles, and the wrestlers took their places about the sides, the rivals on either side. The umpire in the ceremonial kimonas of old with fan in hand announced the contestants and the first couple took their place in the ring. Stark, except for a breech-clout, the wrinkles of their fat bodies and the overhanging stomachs were plain. They turned their backs to each other, and each stretched out his right leg with his hand on his knee, raised it high and brought it to the ground with a stamp. Then the same exercise was repeated with the other leg. Each took a pinch of salt and sprinkled it in the ring, a concession to the superstition of wrestlers, and as the fan dropped they sprang at each other, with the agility of cats, though they were so ponderous, and squirmed and struggled, pushed and tripped until one slipped his foot beyond the circle, and consequently lost the bout."

"It's wonderful how agile those big men are," I remarked.

"Wonderful," acquiesced Akimoto. "Sub-Lieutenant Harigawa, whose father was wealthy, was with me that day, and we had made a bet. His family had been the patrons of the former champion, Hatakeyama Musu. He had given me odds, even five to one, and with my winnings I was to pay off my sister's indebtedness and release her from the indenture. Gorokumon, her husband, and I had arranged it all the previous night. He told me he was certain to win, as sure as the water would run down hill. His comrade also told me Gorokumon would win. I had no doubt of it."

"And he did, I suppose," said Houghton, as he refilled his pipe.

"I'll tell you all," continued Akimoto. "Harigawa and I joined Gorokumon and Hatakeyama at a Tea House and told both wrestlers of our betting. They both said they would wrestle well; they would each do their best to win. And so it seemed. When the umpire lowered his fan they sprang at each other with a crash; it seemed they must have broken each other's bones with the thud of the impact. Then they shook free. They scratched at each other, struck, sparring for a hold. Then they closed. Each wriggled, seeking to grasp the other's loin cloth or secure other favorable clutch. As you know, it is not to throw one's opponent, not to choke, as in jiu-jitsu, but to force each other from the ring. Squirming and wriggling, with their bodies bathed in perspiration, the brawmen pushed and jerked, tugged and lifted, and then they shook free again. They each left the ring at the umpire's signal to get more salt, and crouched, facing each other. They were saluting as your sencer raises his foil, or your pugilist hakes hands.

"The fan dropped again, and they rushed at each other as bulls might, but their hands worked with cat-like agility. They crouched down with shoulder against shoulder, using their great strength against each other, and Gorokumon was fast pushing Hatakeyama to the side of the ring.

"I sprang up in my place, and Harigawa caught at my coat-tails, asking me to be seated.

"Nearer and nearer the ringside Gorokumon pushed his rival, and then, as with a lightning-like flash, he suddenly twisted and dropped himself outside the ring. His rival had twisted him over his shoulder while he sought to push his opponent from the ring by sheer strength, and he had lost—my borrowed money that I had bet was lost.

"That night a drunken wrestler told me, and I saw what a dupe I had been. The wrestler told me between his guffaws—he was amused at my foolishnes—that Gorokumon and Hatakeyama had arranged everything with Harigawa, and they had divided my money."

"An old bunco game, eh?" said I; "you might have learned enough to prevent you from going against a brace game, Akimoto, when you were at Rutgers."

"True," he replied, "I might, but I didn't. Now I hope to meet Harigawa. I haven't seen him since, but when I do——"

A messenger rode up alongside the mud-wall and shouted to Akimoto.

"Hai," he answered, and with a smile, the mask that hid the recurrent anger, he vaulted over the wall, with a parting "Sayonaro."

In the early morning the sixth whole line assault that had swept up the five hills carried the position, and the morning sun showed trenches of dead in tiers and the red-balled flag of Japan floating from the hill crest. A dozen books could never tell the tale of those things that befell that night. The morning showed the wounded coming out of the hills amid the lanes of dead, and a faraway roll of rifles told of how Kuroki was still pressing his way without success on the slopes of Corn-Cake hill, the Spion Kop of Manchuria, and the flashes in the blue sky to the far right showed that Nozu was pressing the circle of fire nearer. The flame and a whirling cloud of dense smoke told of burning stores in the city fast being evacuated—the battle had been decided that night.

All that day the wounded came straggling from the hills. We sat by the roadside at eventide, Houghton and I watching the horrible procession. I remember most of all a Chinese cart with some corpses rolling on the floor, lurching against some almost bloodless living, who were huddled helpless against the sides with others supporting them. They were bandaged and thick with coagulated blood, and walking behind the cart was Akimoto.

"I found him," he said, tersely, as the cart passed.

"Harigawa?" I asked.

"Yes, he's badly wounded, but he may recover. Then I'll kill him. I'll earn the money for my sister's indentures when I return home."

I never saw him again. I have often wondered, though, if he ever reached home.

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Jan 23rd, 1904.

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Winnipeg, Man.

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"Last fall, while in the employ of the C.P.R., between Winnipeg and Brandon and also on the Souris branch, I was on the verge of giving up from a severe pain in the small of my back. I tried a menthol plaster without any relief. I afterwards bought a bottle of ——— Oil and used it nearly all with no better results. Then one of the Conductors said to me: 'Why don't you try Gin Pills?' I purchased a box from a store at Douglas, on the main line near Brandon, and before I had taken the half of them the pain began to subside. I continued until all the box had gone with the result that the pain entirely left my back greatly to my relief. I am sending in this testimonial unsolicited; hoping others will benefit thereby. For any disorder of the kidneys there is nothing can hold a place with Gin Pills.

Yours faithfully,

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TO HOUSE MOVERS

TENDERS will be received for the purchase and removal of two (2) Frame Buildings, lately used as a Home for the Aged and Indrm, facing Fairfield Road. One of the buildings is in good condition and is capable of being removed. The party purchasing the above will be required to enter into a contract with the City for the entire removal from the premises, and also to give an approved bond of Five Hundred Dollars ($500) to secure the City against any damage to grave-stones or other property.

Tenders sealed and endorsed "TENDERS FOR HOUSE REMOVAL" will be received up to 4 p. m. on Monday, the 18th instant.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WM. M. NORTHCOTT,
Building Inspector.
City Hall, Victoria, B. C., June 7, 1906.
jo7

MUNICIPAL NOTICE

Bye-Election of School Trustees.

PUBLIC NOTICE

is hereby given to the Electors of the Municipality of the City of Victoria, that I require the presence of the said Electors at Room 9 of the Public Market Building, Cormorant Street, in the aforesaid City, on Monday, the 11th day of June, 1906, from 12 (noon) to 2 p. m., for the purpose of electing a person as member of the Board of Trustees for Victoria School District, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Robert Mowat.

Any person being a householder in the School District, and being a British Subject of the full age of twenty-one years, and otherwise qualified by the "Public Schools Act" to vote at an election of School Trustees in the said School District, is eligible to be elected or to serve as School Trustee.

The mode of nomination of Candidates shall be as follows:

The Candidates shall be nominated in writing, the writing shall be subscribed by two voters of the Municipality as proposer and seconder, and shall be delivered to the Returning Officer at any time between the date of the notice and 2 p. m. of the day of the Nomination, and in event of a poll being necessary such poll will be open on THURSDAY, the 14th day of June, 1906, in Room 9 of the Public Market Building, Cormorant Street, aforesaid, from 9 a. m. to 7 p. m., at which time and place each elector who is duly qualified to vote for Mayor, will be entitled to cast his vote for one (1) candidate for member of the Board of School Trustees, of which every person is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly.

Given under my hand at Victoria, British Columbia, this 2nd day of June, 1906.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,
jo2 Returning Officer.

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the reservation established covering the spit of land at the northwest end of Sallies Island has been cancelled.

NEIL F. MACKAY,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works.
Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., May 9, 1906. my17

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria, at its next sittings, for a transfer from myself to Charles Nesbitt Johnson of the license to sell spirituous and fermented liquors on lot 185, Victoria City, on the premises known as the St. Francis Hotel, situate on the corner of Yates Street and Oriental Alley, Victoria, B. C.

Dated this 11th day of May, A. D. 1906.

my12 JOHN CLAUS VOSS.

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THE LAST CHOICE OF CRUSTY DICK

BY WILLIAM D. WILLIAMS

II.

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It was a very commonplace, uninteresting spot, which one would be sure to forget within a single day.

The Apaches had ambushed a wagon-train and the teamsters were driving for the shelter of the rock, there to make such a stand as they could. "Hai, whoop!" each man was shouting to his horses, leaning far forward over the tails of the wheelers, seeming by the inclination of his body to add speed to his flight. Hai, whoop Get up, Jim! Go on, Kate! Out of this, boys, out of this" The horses went with a rush, surging evenly against their collars, their bodies glistening with an ooze of perspiration. The wagons bumped and swayed over the inequalities of the surface, the timbers of each groaning beneath its heavy load. Dust sprang up in the air and hung about them until only vague outlines loomed through, uncertainly discerned, as if seen through a dense fog.

The Indians had abandoned concealment. They stood up, leaning forward with eagerness, shooting with the calm rapidity of an expert hunter killing game. At times they screamed, clapping one hand to the mouth and removing it rapidly, repeating this frequently, producing a broken, wailing cry, that seemed wonderfully feeble in the open vastness which surrounded them.

The whole affair had a singular appearance of unreality, event after event occurring as if each one had been rehearsed with a masterful patience. No third rate painter of cheap scenery could have produced a more commonplace uninteresting desert. The rifles continued to explode theatrically, the white puffs of smoke rising with stiff deliberation, each exactly like every other, as if they were being lifted by machinery which could not be made to move fast enough to produce the proper effect. The Indians yelled "Yow, yow yow!" with such precision that they seemed to have been have been trained from infancy. The drivers cracked their whips and swore at their horses with an appearance of merely perfunctory real.

When Gold Finch was shot through the lungs with a soft bullet that drilled a hole through which one could have run a stick, you would have said he was very far from being surprised. The froth of blood filling his throat precluded speech. With a gentle motion of his hand, he turned over the lines to Crusty Dick, who sat at his side, and, lying down uncomfortably over the back of the narrow seat, went to sleep without a word and passed out of the play and out of the world. And therock of their refuge was still a quarter of a mile away.

Dick frowned and said "Damn it!" He stuck the barrel of his smoking gun beneath his thigh, gathered the four leather straps awkwardly in his fingers, two in each hand, and turned his attention to driving, like a man giving himself with a world of enthusiasm, to the acquisition of a new trade.

"Here, you, Buck Howard," he yelled to the driver on his left, "don't you keep acrowdin' on me. Don't you do it." He mumbled to himself inaudible complaints.

An arrow struck his near wheeler in the ribs, sticking out like a leafless weed, and, as the horse plunged under the pain, another appeared, grown fast to the shoulder.

"They'll make a damn porcupine out of that Jim horse," he growled. "I reckon it's my turn now." He leaned over the dead body of the teamster, balancing himself precariously, looking backward through the dust, along the wagon cover. He drew the revolver from his belt, and, in a listless, casual manner, discharged one chamber. An Indian, who had been running in pursuit, holding an arrow drawn to its head in his bow, let the tip slip from between his fingers, stood for an instant, with one leg lifted in its stride, and then plunged, head first, like a diver, into a bunch of prickly-pear, where he lay, moving his arms and legs jerkily, as if he were swimming.

"I wish I could drive that good," complained Dick. The wagon bumped againtst a ridge of dirt, throwing him down on Gold Finch's body, and, when he had slipped along to his own end of the seat, he was all dabbled with blood. But the rock was

Suddenly, one of Howard's leaders staggered and fell to its knees. The driver lashed out tremendously with his whip, the horse lifted itself, plunged heavily against its collar and fell in a heap. The wheeler stumbled over the ladder, the team swung around, locking the wheels, and Howard cursed frantically, calling Heaven to witness that, if he had ever dreamed of such luck, he would have stayed at home with his mother.

Dick was out in an instant, cutting loose the traces, slashing into the gear, looking the dying animal with a composure so unruffled and effective it had the appearance of calm deliberation, as if he had been expecting this from before his birth, as if he were prepared for it by ages of forethought.

"Now, look at that damned tongue!" cried Howard, spitting disgustedly, and pointing with one finger extended.

The broken tongue was stuck in the ground, anchoring the wagon in the desert. Bullets were singing mournfully overhead, as if filled with melancholy regret for their deadly errand. Others, passing more dangerously near, buzzed like angry bumblebees. Arrows passed through the air, splitting it with spiteful, hissing noises.

Dick looked a moment at the ruin. "Hell!" he exploded. "Git in with me. I'm aneedin' a driver a whole lot."

"I don't like to leave my horses, protested Howard.

"Git in," Dick ordered. "Git in. Git right in." His voice was tense and emphatic, his eyes blazed with anger, he seemed ready to spring upon the driver and tear him to pieces.

Howard took a step toward Dick's wagon. All at once he sat down on the ground, and looked around him amazement showing in his face. "Lordy," he muttered, "I'm afraid I've gone and done it now." He turned his eyes sheepishly toward Dick. He tried to stand up, he raised himself with one leg in position, dragged the other after him until he was upright, balanced himself a moment with outstretched arms, and sat down on the ground again. He felt of his leg, withdrew his fingers dripping blood, gazed at them shrewdly, and looked again toward Dick, very deprecating, obviously ashamed.

Dick was facing to the rear, shooting slowly and methodically, like a man bored by too long practice at a target. So wonderful was his execution that in a moment not an Indian was to be seen, and the vegetation once more began to explode, where hostile marksmen lay concealed.

He glanced over his shoulder toward Howard. "Git in," he complained. "Why the hell don't you git in? D'ye expect me to hold 'em off forever.?"

"They got me," apologized Howard, and he began to excuse himself, explaining how it happened. "They broke my leg, an' I couldn't help it. The bone's a-stickin' clean out. You git in."

The vegetation was breaking out in puffs of smoke at close range. The last of the other wagons whirled by in a great cloud of dust. At the rock the drivers were calling back to them: "Git in. Git in, an' drive on. Come on, you damn fools." Bullets going both ways passed them, singing mournfully—singing to them of their danger and of the black sorrow of approaching death.

It was done with a rush, a mob of Indians yelling and shooting at their heels. Howard fell into the seat with a groan, dropping heavily on Gold Finch's body. Dick took his old place, firing backward along the edges of the wagon cover. As the rock the drivers yelled their triumph. The whip cracked, the horses pulled against their collars, the wagon labored over the inequalities of the surface, groaning as if in mortal anguish. They drove in, completing the little half circle of wagons drawn up around the spring, but Dick was wounded in the fleshy part of the thigh, and an arrow was sticking out of Howard's shoulder, the feathers swishing about through the air with the pull of the muscles.

It was the sad beginning of a notable tragedy. When the first shot was fired and the ambush opened itself to its victims, there had been in the train seven wagons and eleven men. In the half-moon that defended the spring there were four wagons left and seven men, all of whom were wounded. But the retreat was at an end, and no one thought of surrender. In fact, there has never lived a man so brave that he would willingly surrender himself alive into the hands of the Apache.

At noon the barricade had been made as effective as possible. A few Indians were annoying the camp with an intermittent fire which appeared to threaten no harm. The main body was at a safe distance, stripping the abandoned wagons and scattering their contents. Blue smoke rose lazily from a fire, which was being fed with lumber from broken packages. Within the barricade the teamsters huddled together under the shade of a projecting spur of rock. The squealing of a horse in pain was borne on the air into their midst.

"What's that?" inquired a gigantic teamster, who had a bloody bandage bound round his long black hair.

"That?" answered Dick. "Why, that's them Injuns a-tormentin' o' them horses."

The drivers looked at each other with gloomy, foreboding eyes.

"I wish I hadn't left mine," complained Buck Howard, attempting to rise. His shattered leg twisted under him helplessly, and he sat down again with a groan.

While Dick was lifting him to an easier position, some of the drivers looked out cautiously over the wagon top and saw that which set them shivering with horror.

"I'd kill myself first," said the black-haired giant, turning back toward his companions and moistening his lips with the tip of his tongue.

Singularly enough, the others appeared to understand, and nodded their heads, gravely approving. Meanwhile, their ears were distracted with the nickering of the tortured horse.

In the middle of the afternoon an Indian secretly surmounted the rock, and began shooting down into the camp, as it lay below him, open and defenseless. Dick turned away from the wagons and looking up saw curls of white powder smoke projected horizontally, lying upon the air motionless and hard of outline, like some rigid substance which had been violently ejected. The dull gleam of a gun barrel shone indistinctly, and a brown hand and arm, almost indistinguishable in the shadow, lay close along a ragged edge. Dick fired so quickly it seemed as though his gun had been discharged by accident. The line of light reflected from the steel leaped up like a live thing, the gun came clattering down the rock, the brown arm, limply distorted, waved in the air, two savage eyes, points of glittering light, looked over the edge, seemingly very bright against the dull background. Then Dick fired again, and a naked savage came tumbling down, falling inertly from one projection to another, lodging at last, the head and shoulders strained violently downward, the arms extended full length, seeming to stretch and reach for something which lay far below, to stretch and reach forever for something they might never grasp.

It was as theatrical and unreal as if it had been done for stage effect alone. The shots were fired too quickly. Dick's skill was too great, the Apache died too promptly, the effort was too much for the effect produced, actors and spectators were too wooden, too uninterested, for it to be reality at which they were playing.

"You sure gunned him damned quick," praised Buck Howard, while Bartow Johnny and Charley Rudd grinned deprecatingly, as if at some joke which they could not entirely approve. Crusty Dick was sheepish and downcast, having the look of a man caught red-handed in some shameful meanness.

JOHNNY STANDING UPRIGHT EXPOSED HIMSELF WITHOUT FEAR.

At that moment Buck's eye caught sight of a prostrate, gigantic figure, sprawled in the dust beside one of the wagons, its long, black hair bound round with a dirty bandage spotted with blood. He stared at it idiotically, apparently unable to comprehend. He blew out his breath between his teeth, producing a low, whistling noise, as if he had received an unexpected, painful injury. He glanced from the dead body, which seemed so appalling in the intensity of its quietude.

"Why, I didn't know that damn Injun had got Black Bill," he groaned. His voice was like a wail.

Black Bill lay in the dust, his face stiffening, into an unchangeable expression of pain, as if death had brought to him no relief, as if he were doomed to suffer forever the pangs of dissolution. Out in front of the wagons the tortured horse was still nickering and shrieking.

"Won't that noise never die?" complained Charley. "It gets onto my nerves."

"I never saw another fellow so lucky as that there Black Bill," mused Dick, looking down very gravely at the dead driver.

"That's so," agreed Buck. "He's surely drawed all the good cards this time."

There was no one among them willing to dispute the proposition.

Burning as they were with fever, half crazed with the pain of ill-tended wounds, it was weary work wearing out the hours of that long, hot afternoon. Out in front, rifles held by unseen foes mysteriously exploded at long intervals in unlikely spots in the sparse surrounding vegetation. The abandoned wagons, gaunt wrecks in an ocean of sand, stood around, unshected and empty, silently dejected. In one, a naked figure, erect upon the driver's seat, duskily outlined against the fierce, harsh sky, called out in a loud voice, making insulting, derisive gestures at the besieged. One after another the drivers elevated their sights, using rests and aiming with the utmost care, making wasteful, ineffective shots at the distant mark.

When the sun hung night at the crest of the rock, blinding all, who looked that way, another Indian scaled it from the opposite side, perched himself at the very summit, from which point he opened fire. When he was finally driven off there were two more dead in the camp. In the assault that came and was repelled at sunset, another passed away, and Howard was again wounded. That night he was delirious and did himself great harm, dragging himself about on his wounded leg and forcing the bone further through the flesh and skin.

It appears to be the belief of an Apache that, if he be killed during the night, his shade will dwell forever in the dark, where it will be tormented, beyond his own wicked imagination, by beings that can see better than he. Therefore, it is only in the greatest need that he will fight when there is no light. With the deepening of twilight the rifle popping ceased, a vast and lonely silence possessed the desert.

Morning came, and every floating wisp of vapor caught the rays of the rising sun and trailed across the sky, its tattered rags gorgeous with orient colors. From before the barricade came again the noise of lonesome, infrequent shots, and the bullets went moaning sorrowfully through the camp.

At some little distance some Indians stood about a fire, which they were evidently feeding with unseasoned fuel, for dense smoke rose from it in a slender column and sailed aloft, so high the eye could scarcely discern its summit. They passed a blanket over the fire, holding down the smoke, which they loosed at irregular intervals, letting it go in puffs, so that the column was broken by clear spaces of varying lengths. As the sun rose higher one could see, in the east and in the north, other smoke columns, broken also, which were rising at a great distance. The columns, built up of smoke puffs, varyingly separated, rose to the sky with something of the rhythm and cadence of spoken words, as if unimaginable intelligences were answering one another, as if they were speaking together across infinite gulfs.

Dark figures, yelling lugubriously, rolled a wagon wheel across the sand and dropped it by the fire. The sun, looking red and awful, hung a moment, cut half in two, on the edge of the world, and long shadows, wildly distorted, went capering across the earth. The desert, which appeared so commonplace by the full light of day, bore now a sinister look as if some dreadful tragedy, which it had been concealing in its bosom, were struggling to the light, as if it were opening itself to the light to reveal some soul-sickening horror.

Within the camp Crusty Dick, red-eyed and wan, climbed upon a wagon and looked out. Instantly the rifles concealed so mysteriously by insufficient bunches of vegetation, exploded more rapidly.

"Come down out of there," commanded Bartow Johnny, angrily. "Reckon if you get hurt, what'll become of the rest of us?"

Then, as Dick, answering nothing, shaded his eyes with one hand and looked out more intently, Johnny raised himself cautiously and peeped over the top of the wagon.

"What's that they're doing, out by the fire?" he demanded.

"Oh, that," answered Dick, speaking as if it were something he saw then for the first time. "Why, that's where they're a-fixin' to cook us. They'll tie us to a wagon wheel an' throw us on the fire. An' they'll have some other amoosin' features, before the cookin' begins."

Dick came down from the wagon. They looked at one another stealthily, those two men, who seemed now so lonely and helpless; they looked at one another as men do who have in mind the same shameful thing, each knowing the thought of the other, both aware of this mutual knowledge. Their eyes were shifty and timid; they wet their lips with the tips of their tongues repeatedly.

Over by the granite wall Buck, bound and helpless, moaned and cursed continually, in his delirium.

"You do it," said Johnny. The same horror that had been shining in his eyes spoke now in his voice.

"D'ye think I'm a damn dog?" answered Dick resentfully. "You do it for yourself an' I'll do it for me."

"I'm afraid I can't," whined Johnny pitifully.

"Besides, wha's going to do it for him?" he asked, nodding toward Buck.

"Well, I'll tend to Buck, but you've got to do your part."

Out in front the Indians were closing in from clump to clump. Their fire was slack and infrequent. They were gathering for a final assault. The two drivers walked back toward a small, roughly built barricade, which was intended for their final stand. As they neared it several Apaches began firing at them from the top of the rock. They rushed under the projecting ledge, which formed the rear wall of their inner defenses.

Dick stumbled, threw out his hands ineffectively trying to regain his balance, and fell forward upon his face. He lifted himself upon his arms, struggling a moment and looking anxiously toward his legs, and began crawling slowly over the ground, laboriously dragging the lower part of his body, as if it were some unnatural burden, from which he could not separate himself.

Johnny turned instantly to work, rapidly filling the broken front breast-high with sacks of flour, gaudily branded in large blue and red letters, "Pride of the West." Now and then he would covetly glance at Dick, looking out at the corners of his eyes. When the barricade had been completed to his notion, he lifted a rifle and began firing it furiously; then observing that there were no answering shots from outside, he put it down and stood at one side. The blood was flowing over his cheek from a fresh wound that ran diagonally beneath the outer corner of his eye, his head drooped, as if the wound were mortal, his arms hung by his side, as if they were decently composed in death.

"God damn 'em!" he cried, gritting his teeth. The tears started in his eyes.

Meantime Dick, who had drawn himself to a sitting posture, his back against the rock, was conducting a series of experiments which seemed of absorbing interest. He pinched the flesh of his legs, one after the other, shaking his head solemnly after each test. He tore the skin with his nails and watched the blood ooze and flow. He pounded with the hammer of his revolver. He stuck in the point of his knife, trying himself, place by place, from the waist down. At last he desisted, sighing wearily.

"They have surely played hell with me," he muttered. "I wish I had the —— that done it," and his eyes glittered with an inhuman lust of cruelty.

In another corner, not a dozen feet away, Buck Howard lay against the wall, tormented by a cloud of flies, raving and cursing insanely.

"I can't do it," cried out Johnny, against his will. He lowered his eyes as if some one were urging him looking down upon the floor, sullen and ashamed.

"You've just got to," answered Dick, his instant comprehension showing that he, too, had the same course to the surface of his mind.

"It's a-comin', damn quick, an' you've just got to," he continued.

"They'll just have to burn me. I can't do it." Johnny lifted his hands palms outward, and turned away his face, repelled with horror of the thought.

Dick looked up, eyeing his companion curiously, unable to comprehend his reluctance in the face of a supreme necessity. At the last moment of life, how far apart those two were, how little could either understand the other. They spoke together, face to face, and it was as if the inhabitants of alien worlds signaled unintelligibly across the great gulfs of the universe.

"I'll do it," said Dick at last. Perhaps ten seconds had elapsed, but it seemed to him that a life-time of solemn reflection had preceded the words; it seemed to him he had grown old in thought before he spoke. "I'll do it, an' may God have mercy on my soul."

Johnny licked his lips and swallowed, avid with greed, breathless with the joy of gain.

"Let 'em come on now, damn 'em," he said. "I'm tired of waitin'."

"You won't have long to wait," observed Dick. "Set me a full gun, where I can reach it."

The silence was deadly. It weighed down the heart with nameless threats with the vast oppression of a final evil, remediless and dreadful. The buzzing of flies, as they swarmed about the bloody wounds, sounded in their ears, remote and vague, like the running of the wings of fate, coming rapidly from a great distance.

There was a yell outside, a mad and fatal cry, diabolically brutal, that seemed to pour out upon the earth an overwhelming food of insanity and disaster. Naked, red bodies rushed from place to place with incredible swiftness, figures that flitted before the eyes half seen, as ghosts might flit from shadow to shadow, avoiding the painful light of the day. Nearer and nearer they came, disclosing faces bestial and monstrous, eyes gleaming hatefully from cavernous, shadowy orbits, features painted to distortion, infinitely repulsive in their faint remaining likeness to humanity.

Johnny, standing upright, exposed himself without fear, shooting rapidly. Dick, with his back broken, paralyzed from the waist down, was driven to concealment by his condition, and could use his weapon less frequently, firing quickly at vanishing figures, at heads and arms and infrequent bodies that came within the range of his vision and disappeared instantly, as if by magic. He was counting downward, as the Indians began to swarm over the barricade.

"Five," he called the numbers aloud with each shot.

Buck Howard, unconscious in his corner, was moaning softly, like one who, though sleeping, suffer still in his dreams.

"Don't you forget to do it," cried Johnny over his shoulder.

"Four."

"Don't you dare forget."

"Three."

"Now, Buck. Poor Buck."

"Two," counted Dick, numbering his remaining cartridges.

Johnny was struggling with a painted, sweating savage, who had seized the barrel of his revolver and was pulling at it desperately. Dick aimed in that direction and touched the trigger. Click went the hammer, but there was no report. The cartridge was defective and failed to explode.

"It's a damn shame," he muttered.

Johnny jerked loose and fired, and the Indian gave way at the knees, threw out his arms, his fingers closing tightly upon his palms, and sank to the earth, with that awkward looseness of the joints that come of sudden death. But another took his place instantly, springing from the barricade upon the driver's shoulders and forcing him to the ground.

"Hurry, Dick," appealed Johnny, plaintively. "You're a-goin' to let me be took."

"Well, I'm more'n half dead now," said Dick, reasoning with himself against the fear of the torture which had taken him by the heart.

An Indian stooped over and caught him firmly by the shoulder.

"An' it's the part that hurts worst that's dead," he thought.

"Hurry, Dick," implored Johnny.

"An' Johnny, he's alive all over," reflected Dick, "an' he'll hurt all over, too."

The Indian slipped his hand down the white man's arm, from shoulder to the elbow.

"Oh, Dick, Dick," Johnny was begging and pleading.

"An' I promised to do it," reasoned Dick.

The Indian grasped his arm so tightly he could not move it. The barrel of his revolver pointed in the right direction. He looked at it and then at Johnny.

"Hope to God this shell's all right," he prayed.

Down came the hammer, and the explosion followed so closely it seemed to him simultaneous with the pulling of the trigger. The Indian dropped his hand to the smoking barrel and struggled for the possession of the gun.

"That's good, Dick," gasped Johnny, speaking in a low voice, looking curiously out of the corners of his eyes, as if he were saying something learned of Semi-Ready and visited thing unbecoming, as if he were saying something weak and womanish. "Thank you, Dick." He flattened out under the weight of his captive and lay still.

As Dick lay back against the rock he could not get it out of his mind how very long the tortured horse had been dying.

EXPRESS NO. 17.

By MAURICE LEVEL.

"So you must really leave us," the cripple asked me.

"Yes, I must. I have to be at Marseilles on Monday, so I have to take the 10.50 express from the Care de Lyons to-night. It is a good train, as you of course must know, since you used to work for the road before your accident."

He shut his eyes, turned very pale, and said with deep emotion: "Oh, yes, I do know it—indeed I do." The tears were running down his cheeks.

As I did not know how to account for his emotion, I put it down for love of the career from which an unfortunate accident cut him off, and feeling that I must say something, I said: "Yes, railroading is a very charming occupation."

He trembled visibly and shook his head violently: "Oh, no, sir, do not say that. It is terrible, and I shudder to think of all I have seen while I was on the road. You do not know me very well and will probably think I am a little off, but please do not take that train. Take any other, but not the 10.50."

"But why," I asked with a smile, "are you superstitious?"

"I am not superstitious. I am simply the engineer who was in the cab of train No. 17 on the day of the great accident on July 24, 1894, and as long as I live I shall never forget that day of horrors.

"We left Lyons on time and had been keeping schedule time for about two hours. It was terrible hot even if you put your head outside the cab the air seemed sultry and stifling.

"Suddenly it became pitch dark; not a star nor the moon was to be seen, and then the storm broke out. I never in my life saw such lightning. The very sky seemed to be torn asunder, and between the flashes the darkness seemed as solid as a wall.

"It is going to rain in a second," I remember I said to my fireman.

"'Yes, and a good thing it will be,' he replied, 'for it feels like the second story in hell as it is now. We must look sharp for signals now.'

"The thunder was now so loud that I could not even hear the noise of the engine as it sped along.

"It did not rain yet, but the storm came closer and I felt a strange feeling over me unlike anything I ever experienced before.

"Then with a peal of thunder, which made the heavy engine tremble and rock like a ship in storm a bolt of lightning struck the track not a hundred metres ahead of us. Blinded and stunned, I fell to the floor of the cab. "I must have been unconscious for several seconds and when I came to again I felt as if someone had hit me with a sandbag in the back of the head. I was lying with my head against the side of the cab and it was to me as if I came back from a trip of a hundred miles. I tried to get up but could not. My legs were like paralyzed, and I thought they were broken. I tried to lift myself with my arms, but could not even lift them, though I did not feel any pain anywhere. I could not even open my eyes.

"We were still speeding ahead sixty miles an hour, but the storm was dying out and it was raining hard.

"Realizing the danger of the situation, I called my fireman but no answer came.

"Still no answer. I was now horrified. The feeling of terror, though I did not know what I was afraid of, was so strong that it gave me physical pain. I opened my eyes and gave a piercing scream when I discovered that Francois had disappeared, and that I was alone in the cab.

"I now realized what had happened. The lightning had struck the engine and killed my fireman, who had fallen out of the cab—and I was paralyzed.

"I cannot find words to describe my feelings. I know that soldiers in battle see comrades fall all around and still keep on fighting, but they know where the bullets come from, while my comrade had been stricken down at my side, and had disappeared suddenly and entirely unexpected.

"Another thought now arose in my mind. Behind me in the cars more than two hundred passengers were sleeping or talking without any idea of their danger; two hundred people were being hurled through space toward certain death, trusting in a man who was now paralyzed and unable to lift his arm.

"My brain was now perfectly clear. I saw the familiar objects along the line, and from where I lay I could see the track two hundred yards ahead by the light of the moon, for the sky was again perfectly clear. With lightning speed we rushed past a small station, but in spite of the speed I got a glimpse of the station master asleep, with the hand on the key of his instrument.

"Then we thundered into the tunnel. The track was clear, but ahead of us was a sharp curve, where I knew it was necessary to slacken the speed. I thought we were lost, that the jar would tear the rails from the ties, but, though the train rolled and pitched as we struck the curve, the Lord did not want us to perish then and we passed without accident.

"I breathed more freely. In a little time the steam would give out and the train would stop. The brakeman would come running up, I would tell him and we would be safe.

"Again we passed a station, and with horror I noticed that there was a red light against us. The track was no longer clear. That I did not go insane then is a miracle. Only one thought was in my mind: If you do not stop the train now there will be a collision. All that is necessary is to shut off the steam and put on the airbrakes. The levers are only three feet away, but you cannot reach them. You cannot move a finger, but must remain where you are. You must witness the whole terrible drama, see the train ahead, see it grow larger and larger until you crash into it.

"I wanted to close my eyes, but could not. A power stronger than my will forced me to look ahead. Now I saw the train.

"It came nearer and nearer. Now it was only five hundred metres ahead—now only three hundred. Shadows ran across the track—now it was only one hundred—it was the end, the collision——

"When I recovered consciousness I was pinned down by the wreckage of what had been my engine and the last car of the other train. Two iron beams were crossed over my head, so close that I could touch them with my lips. I heard groans and cries all around me. People were running hither and thither with lanterns.

"I saw and heard everything, but I did not move or cry for help. Through the masses of debris I could see a little part of the sky with a star, the twinkling of which strangely enough filled me with a feeling of joy and made me forget everything else."

SUMMER UNDERWEAR

Balbriggan,
Derby Rib,
Linen Mesh,
Natural Wool,
Gauze Merino,
50c to $5.00.

FANCY WASH VESTS

$1.25, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3 and $3.50

Stetson Hat.....$4 and $5
Christy Hats.....$2, $2.50, $3
Panama Hats, Straw Hats

NIGHT ROBES

$1.00 and $1.25.

PYJAMAS

$1.50, $2.00 and $2.50.

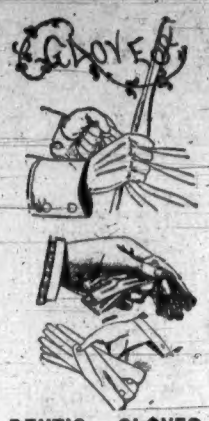
BATHING TRUNKS

10c, 15c, 20c and 25c.

—

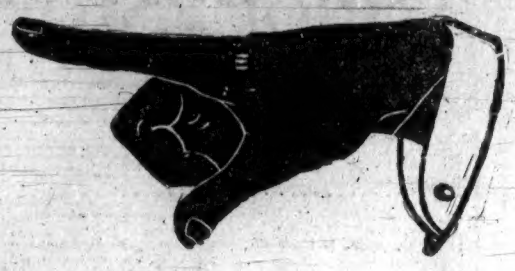
BATHING SUITS

35c, 50c, 75c,
$1.00 and $1.50.



DENT'S GLOVES

$1, $1.25 and $1.50 pair



Semi-ready Tailoring

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George Ade IN... PASTURES NEW

TAKEN by themselves as mere mouldering chunks of antiquity that have been preserved to us because they happened to be dropped down into a dry climate, the fragmentary remains of old Egypt are not very inspiring. They are big, but seldom beautiful. As records proving that humanity—old fashioned, unreliable humanity, with its fears, jealousies, hatreds and aching ambitions—is just about the same as it was five thousand years ago, the temples—and the decorated tombs seem to bring us direct and heartfelt messages from our brethren of the long ago.

For instance, from the beginning of time probably, the most maddening and unbearable persecution that can be visited upon a sensitive human being is to have some other human being always held up before him as a shining moral example.

You know the story. The preacher in the pulpit shouted out:—"There never yet was a perfect human being, a mortal without sin or failing." Then a woman in the back row stood up and said:—"Yes there was—my husband's first wife."

Do you recall, O male reader, how you writhed in humiliation and laid plans for assault and battery when the good little Rollo of your native town was constantly dangled before your depraved soul as the paragon of juvenile virtues? "Rollo never puts tacks on teacher's bedroom window." "Rollo never carries crow dabbers in his Sunday clothes." "Rollo never runs away to go swimming and then comes back with his ears full of gravel."

No, indeed, Rollo never showed any of the traits that have been the essence of boyhood since Adam and Eve started the original brood. And do you remember how bright and sunshiny that day seemed when Rollo, having grown to pale and sidewhiskered manhood, was arrested for stealing money from the Building and Loan association?

Mr. Pinero's latest successful play in London deals with the tormenting experiences of a young wife who is constantly reminded of her failure in household management as compared with wife No. 1. Mr. Pinero might have taken his plot from the hieroglyphs in Egypt. In the new English play the wife, driven to desperation by a constant recital of her own shortcomings, welcomes the chance to blast the fair reputation of her predecessor. In ancient times in Egypt the victim of odious comparisons got even in another way.

Take the story of Queen Hatasoo. She was the Victoria of the eighteenth dynasty and was on the throne just about 1500 B. C. The lineal male descendant of that period had a blot on the escutcheon or a bar sinister across his pedigree or something wrong with his registry certificate—anyway, he could not qualify as king, and so his sister Hatasoo was made ruler and he was permitted to hang around the palace as a kind of shawl holder and cab opener. He led the cotillions and attended public dinners and wore decorations, but Hatasoo ran Egypt and Thutmes Second was merely a trailer. When he dropped off there did not seem to be any considerable vacancy in court circles. Queen Hatasoo continued as chief, monarch, although her step-nephew, Thutmes Third, carried the honorary title of co-regent. Hatasoo was energetic and ambitious. She put nephew into a remote back seat and ran things to suit herself, waging wars, building temples and organizing expeditions to far distant lands. Also, according to ancient customs, she had her portrait and the record of her accomplishments carved on the obelisks and painted all over the walls of her private temple, which is still standing, about three miles west of the present city of Luxor.

She reigned for thirty-five years, and then Thutmes Third, gray-bearded and worn with much waiting, emerged from the nursery and took up the reins of government. According to the judgment of later historians, his reign was about the most glorious in the whole history of Egypt. He was possessed of military genius, and under his direction Syria was recaptured, and the influence of Egypt was firmly established in Western Asia. But no matter how many battles he won or how many captives he brought back to Thebes to exhibit in the court house square, the old timers around the court wagged their heads and said:—"Yes, he's doing fairly well for a beginner, but he'll never come up to the mark set by his Aunt Hattie." Hatasoo was her full name, but those who had known her for along time called her "Hattie," and to a few of her intimates she was known as "Hat."

Thutmes was merely human. For years his domineering aunt had kept him out of the running, and now that he was on the throne the glory of her achievements was constantly being dinged into him. Every time he rode out in his chariot, standing up and sawing away at four horses, just as they do in Ringling's circus at the present time, he saw her name and picture on all the public buildings, and, of course, two or three years after her departure everybody bragged about her a good deal harder than they had when she was alive. Even the English newspapers speak in kindly terms of an American statesman who is safely deceased.

Thutmes stood it as long as he could, and then he broke over. He ordered the stonecutters to go forth and gouge out all the inscriptions relating to his superior aunt. The temple which she had built as a special memorial he appropriated to himself and put his name over the main entrance. It may have been pretty spiteful, but the whole proceeding somehow seems to establish a sympathetic link between those remote heathen days and the unselfish, Utopian civilization that we now enjoy in Chicago, Omaha, West Superior and other centres of brotherly love.

After Thutmes had put in years erasing and chiselling out all complimentary references to Hatasoo he passed away and was carried to a winding subterranean tomb in the valley to the west. For two hundred years the great monuments which he had erected in his own honor, or quietly borrowed from his aunt, remained intact. Then along came Rameses Second, to whom we have already referred as the best little advertiser of ancient times. He had the name of Thutmes removed from all the temples, obelisks and public buildings and put his own glaring label on everything in sight. In the language of Mr. Peasley, the Kings seemed to spend most of their time in "knocking their predecessors" and "boosting" themselves.

Here are a few instances:—Tutenkh-Amon erected in the fore court of the temple of Ammon at Karnak two colossal statues of Ammon and Amonet and dedicated them to himself. He wished to perpetuate his name. At this late date we cannot understand why anyone should wish to perpetuate that kind of a name, but Tut, like the millionaires of today, wished to be remembered pleasantly long after people had ceased to inquire as to whether or not he had ever accepted rebates, so he put in a lot of time having these large figures carved and propped up in the court of the temple. After he died, and almost before he was cold, his successor, Haremheb, had Tut's name removed and dedicated the monuments to himself.

Shakaba, the Ethiopian, erected two of the five large gateways to the temple of Ptah (pronounced as it is spelled) at Karnak. Later on some Tillman of the Ptolemy period came along and scratched out all references to the colored office-holder.

When Queen Hatasoo put two huge obelisks in the temple of Karnak she removed a row of columns erected by Thutmes First. After Thutmes Third became King he got even with his aunt by building a stone wall which blocked the view of her pet obelisks. This was probably the original "spite fence." Amenophis Second had some grudge against the memory of Thutmes for he tore away most of the wall and put Hatasoo's columns on exhibition once more.

Hatasoo built a rock temple at Beni-hassen and dedicated it to a goddess who happened to be a particular friend of hers. Pakhi was the name. Thutmes, the nephew, had her name erased wherever he found it in or around the temple, but neglected to substitute his own, so when Sethos First came along and discovered the blank spaces he said, "This is my temple," and unblushingly ordered his name to be carved on every open spot.

In the temple at Abydos the aforesaid Sethos took up a large area of wall space in blowing about himself and telling of his wisdom and piety and how he stood in with the gods. His son, Rameses the Great, starred on another part of the wall to tell about himself. When Rameses (this is our old friend, the boss advertiser), got wound up his chief delight was to tell of his filial devotion. In the temple at Abydos he started in to explain how sincerely he revered the memory of Sethos and how he was probably the most dutiful son that ever grew up, and before he got through he had so much to say about himself and his love for the departed male parent that he had to chisel away most of his father's autobiography in order to make room for his own!

Take the case of Taharka, of the twenty-fifth dynasty. He built an addition to the temple of Karnak and had his name marked on one of the columns. A hundred years later a monarch who rejoiced in the name of Psammetik had his name put in just above that of Taharka, thereby reducing the original builder to the subordinate position of an "also ran."

At Karnak there is a temple dedicated to the god Mut. Can you imagine a bright and civilized population falling down to worship a god with a name like that? In the court of the temple of Mut are several seated figures of the lion headed goddess which were placed here by Amenophis Second. On several of these figures Sheshonk First has substituted his own name for that of Amenophis. What could you expect from one by the name of Sheshonk?

A hundred instances could be cited to prove that the kings of the old dynasties were what Mr. Peasley would call "ringers."

Nearly every ancient structure has been defaced or altered to gratify a private jealousy or some prejudice founded on religious belief. The Romans tried to obliterate the old Egyptian deities. The early Christians hacked away at anything that failed to strike them as being orthodox. Then the Turks capped the climax by coming in and burning everything non-Mohammedan that was at all combustible. A few ancient records remain, because they are carved in huge characters on very hard stone. The theologians wanted to batter them down, but it would have meant a lot of hard work and they had been leading sedentary lives. So they merely criss-crossed them and wrote the equivalent for "Rats" underneath, and let it go at that.

Even the modern circus bill is not more exuberant and given to joyful hyperbole than the inscriptions and paintings of the Egyptian temples. A few of them are reproduced herewith. Take No. 1, for example. This represents our old friend Rameses the Great in the act of overcoming his enemies. It was designed by Rameses himself. Now we know where Kaiser Wilhelm got all of his tips.

Some warriors are content with overcoming one man at a time, but Rameses is seen holding ten of them by the hair, getting ready to clout them into insensibility. The picture is an artistic success, but is somewhat shy anatomically. The ten enemies have a total of only three legs for the whole crowd. They are better supplied with arms, the total being thirteen or about one and one-third to the man. Notice also the relative size of Rameses and his foes. There we have the real, unchafing spirit of autobiography—the great I triumphant and the petty antagonists all coming about knee high to him.

No. 2 is also very characteristic. One of the kings is represented as defeating two burly warriors. He is walking on one and pushing his spear through the other. Undoubtedly a glorious achievement. It would be still more glorious if the two gentlemen putting up the fight against the King had carried weapons of some sort. The one on the ground, who is lifting his hands in mild protest against being used as a rug, has nothing on his person to indicate that he is a soldier. The one who is being harpooned carries in his left hand what appears to be a box of handkerchiefs. The raised right arm would suggest that he attempted to slap the King, who caught him by the arm and held him until he could select a good vital spot in which to prong him. Attention is called to the fact that both of the victims wear the long and protuberant chin whisker, which would indicate that the honest farmer was getting the worst of it even four thousand years ago.

The carvings and paintings which do not depict warlike scenes usually show the monarchs receiving homage from terrified subjects or else mingling on terms of equality with the principal deities of the period. Illustration No. 3 is a very good specimen. King Amenophis and his wife are seen seated on their square built Royerott thrones, while two head priests of Ammon burn incense before them and sing their praises and tell them that the people are with the administration no matter how the Senate may carry on. There was no race prejudice in those days. The Queen is shown to be a coal black Nubian. In one hand she carries what seems to be a fly brush of the very kind that we used all the time we were up the Nile, and if the article in her other hand is not a cocktail glass then the artist has wilfully libelled her.

No. 4 is interesting as a fashion plate. Ptolemeus and Cleopatra are making offers to the hawk headed god and the goddess Hathor. This picture will appeal to women inasmuch as it gives us a correct likeness of Cleopatra, the man trapper. No one can dispute the fact that she is beautiful, but how about the combination of an empress gown with a rabbit buck? Is it not a trifle daring? And the hat. Would you call it altogether subdued?

Another well preserved painting to be found in the temple of Edfou reveals the innate modesty of the Peoenies. The King (No. 5) is represented as being crowned by the goddesses of the south and the north—that is, of Upper and Lower Egypt. These divinities seem to be overcome with admiration of the athletic monarch. One has her hand resting on his shoulder, as if she hated to see him go. The other, having just fitted him with his new gourd shaped hat, has both hands in the air, and you can almost hear her say, "Oh, my! It looks just fine!"

Sett I. was another shrinking violet. In one of his private three sheet advertisements, No. 6, he has the sublime effrontery to represent the great goddess Hatnor as holding his hand tenderly and offering him the jewelled collar which she is wearing. Notice the uplifted hand. He is supposed to be saying, "This is all very sudden, and, besides, would it be proper for me to accept jewelry from one of your sex?" Of course there never was any Hathor, and if there had been she wouldn't have hobnobbed with a man who had his private interviews done into oil paintings. But this painting and one thousand others that we have seen in Egypt help to give us a line on the ancient Kings. If there was any one of them that failed to get the swelled head soon after mounting the thrones the hieroglyphs are strangely silent regarding his case. They were a vain, self-laudatory lot, and all of them had that craving for the centre of the stage and the hot glare of the spot light which is still to be found in isolated cases.

After all is said and done can we blame them? Rameses wanted to be remembered and talked about and he laid his plans accordingly. He carved the record of his long and successful reign on the unyielding granite and distributed his pictures with the careful prodigality of a footlight favorite. What has been the result? His name is a household joke all over the world. People who never heard of Professor Harry Thurston Peck or Marie Corelli or the present Khedive of Egypt know all about Rameses the Great, although no two of them pronounce it the same. According to Egyptian usage the hard pedal is used on the first syllable "Ram." Perhaps you have heard the song "In the Days of Old Rameses." That story had paresis. Are you on? Are you on? Are you on? This is poetic license. There is no word in the English language that will rhyme with Rameses. If I wanted to write an Egyptian poem I should select "Mut" as a title.

A MILLION NEEDLES

COULD NOT INFLICT THE TORTURE WOMEN SUFFER FROM HEADACHES

Headache is not in itself a disease, but a symptom or accompaniment of other diseases, principally those of the stomach, liver and bowels, such as Constipation, Dyspepsia, Liver Trouble, Bad Blood, Female Complaints, General Debility and Weakness. Headache is common to both sexes, but more frequently affects females.

The varieties of headache most common are sick or bilious headache, nervous headache, headache from constipation, debility or indigestion, periodical and spasmodic headache. Undoubtedly the cause must be removed before permanent relief can be had.

Burdock Blood Bitters

removes the cause of the headache, and not only does this but it also restores the entire system to healthy action and buoyant vigor.

"I was troubled with headache for a number of years, but could get nothing to help me. I procured a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, and finding it was doing me so much good, I got two more. I am now fully cured and think there is nothing in the world like Burdock Blood Bitters for headache."

MRS. EDW. KEDDY,
New Germany, Ont.

B.B.B. is for sale at all Druggists and Dealers.

GAINED 10 POUNDS.

"I was all run down and could not do my own work. Everything I ate made me sick. In nursing others I had seen the good results of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and resolved to try it. As a result of this treatment I have gained ten pounds, do my own work alone and feel like an entirely different person."—Mrs. H. A. Loynes, nurse, Phillipsburg, Que.

AN ASSURED FACT.

That you will enjoy a trip to the many beautiful and interesting California resorts. Headquarters for climate, fruit, flowers and sunshine.

The road of a thousand wonders is the Southern Pacific Co.'s Scenic Shasta Route and Coast line. Tickets, reservations and descriptive literature at Union Ticket Office, 608 First avenue. E. E. Ellis, general agent.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is better than other powders, as it is both soap and disinfectant.

THE CITY CHURCHES

Christ Church Cathedral

Services: Holy communion, 8 a. m.; morning service and holy communion, 11 a. m.; evening service, 7 p. m. Preachers, morning, the Bishop of the diocese; evening, Canon Beanlands.

Music for the day follows:

Morning.

Voluntary—Postlude.....Hy. Smart
Venite.....Farrant
Psalms for 10th Morning....Cath. Psalter
Te Deum.....Maunder
Benedictus.....Elvey
Anthem—"I am Alpha and Omega"..... Stainer

Tenor Solo, Mr. J. S. Floyd.
Bass Solo, Mr. P. Wellaston.

Kyrie.....Maunder
Gloria.....Maunder
Hymns.....164, 160
Voluntary—Elevation.....Paul Wache

Evening.

Voluntary—Offertoire in F.....Batiste
Processional Hymn.....391
Psalms for 10th Evening.... Cath. Psalter
Magnificat.....Maunder
Nunc Dimittis.....Maunder
Anthem—"Send Out Thy Light"..Gounod
Hymns.....162, 413
Vesper Hymn.....165
Voluntary—Postlude.....Welly

St. John's.

The preacher for the morning service will be the Rev. Percival Jeune, and for the evening the Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard.

The following is the music:

Morning.

Organ—Lied.....Calkin
Venite.....Farrant
Psalms for 10th Morning....Cath. Psalter
Te Deum.....Woodward
Jubilate.....Ousley
Hymn.....169
Litany.....Barnby
Hymns.....389, 235
Organ—Allegro.....Harries

Evening.

Organ—Elevation.....Batiste
Psalms for 10th Evening....Cath. Psalter
Magnificat.....Battishill
Nunc Dimittis.....Monk
Hymn.....161, 193, 477
Vesper.....Burnett
Organ—Postlude.....Dettrier

St. James'.

Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Holy communion at 8; matins and sermon at 11; holy communion at 12; evensong and sermon at 7.

St. Barnabas'.

There will be a celebration of the holy eucharist at 8 a. m.; matins and litany at 11 a. m; evensong at 7 p. m. (eve of St. Barnabas). The rector, Rev. E. G. Miller, will be the preacher at the morning service. Subject, "The Voice of the Father," and the Lord Bishop of the diocese will be the preacher at evensong. All seats are free.

Music for the day follows:

Morning.

Organ—Consolation.....Mendelssohn
Venite and Psalms.....Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum.....Macpherson in E Flat
Benedictus.....Langdon
Nicene Creed.....Gregorian
Hymns.....413, 199, 215
Offertory Anthem.....Fitzgerald
Organ—"Holy, Holy, Lord God Almighty".....Handel

Evening.

Organ—Prelude in G.....Smart
Psalms.....Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat.....Adams in D
Nunc Dimittis.....Adams in D
Anthem—"In Jewry Is God Known"..... Whitfield
Hymns.....396, 295, 438
Vesper—"Now Father We Commend"
Organ—"Day by Day We Magnify Thee".....Handel

Church of Our Lord

Services 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at morning service. Services by Rev. T. W. Gladstone on Trinity Sunday subjects. Rector's Bible class at 2:45; Sunday school at 3 o'clock; Thursday service at 8 p. m.; Friday Bible reading at 3:30 at Bishop Cridge's residence.

Following is the music:

Morning.

Organ—Prelude.....Hy. Smart
Opening Hymn.....1
Venite and Psalms as Set....Cath. Psalter
Te Deum.....Jackson
Jubilate—IV.....Mercer
Hymn.....260
Kyrie—V.....Mercer
Hymns.....264, 30

Evening.

Organ—Aria.....A. Redhead
Opening Hymn.....266
Psalms as Set.....Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat.....Turner
Nunc Dimittis.....Turner
Hymns.....251, 377, 13
Doxology.....X
Organ—Priest's March.....Mendelssohn

Metropolitan Methodist

The pastor, Rev. G. E. E. Adams, will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Splendid musical programme by choir. Classes at 10 a. m.; Sunday schools and Bible classes at 2:30 p. m.; Spring Ridge Sunday school at 2:45 p. m. Everybody welcome.

Centennial Methodist.

The services will be conducted by the pastor, Rev. S. J. Thompson. Morning subject, "Grace All-sufficient." Evening "Calm and Quiet," being second in a series on the Men of the Bible. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 2:30. Music for the day will be in charge of Mr. Wm. Hicks, choir leader. The public are cordially invited and strangers heartily welcomed.

Emmanuel Baptist.

Rev. E. Le Roy Dakin, B. A., pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Bible school at 2:30 p. m. "Apostolic Succession, Its Secrets and Essentials," and "Vows," are the subjects for consideration morning and evening respectively. We are always glad to welcome strangers.

Calvary Baptist.

The pastor, Rev. T. Tupscott, M. A., will conduct both services. Morning theme, "Further Provision of Prevailing Prayer." Evening theme, "Some Chief Factors in the Missionary Problem." Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p. m.

Music as follows:

Morning.

Hymns.....398, 149, 404
Choir Voluntaries—"Fight the Good Fight," and "For Christ and the Church."

Evening.

Hymns.....501, 107, 150, 272
Anthem—"Like a Father".....Vance

Burnside Mission.

Sunday school and Bible class at 2:45 p. m. Mr. Okell will be the evening speaker.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian

Services will be held at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The communion will be administered at the morning service. The pastor, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B. A., will be the preacher for the day. Sunday school at 2:30.

The music is as follows:

Morning.

Voluntary—"Meditation".....Gounod
Psalm.....14
Hymns.....73, 419, 423

Evening.

Voluntary—"Adoration".....Gaul
Psalm.....90
Anthem—"Angel Voices Ever Singing" ..... E. V. Hall

Tenor Solo, Mr. J. L. Gibson.

Hymns.....267, 244
Solo—"Light and Darkness".....Cowen
Mrs. Stoddart.
Quartette—"Savior, When Night"...Shelly
Baritone Solo, Mr. Hugh Kennedy
Voluntary—"March Lebanon"...Westbrook

First Presbyterian.

Rev. Dr. Campbell, pastor, will preach in the forenoon at 11 o'clock. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper being dispensed at the close. Mr. Ball, a student of Cambridge University, who is in the city in the interests of Bible Union, a society which has 80,000 members, will assist the pastor and address the congregation. Junior Christian Endeavor Society meets at 10 a. m.; Sabbath school and Bible class at 2:30 p. m.

Musical selections follow:

Morning.

Psalm.....69
Anthem—"Jesus I My Cross Have Taken".....
Hymns.....219, 272, 821, 617
Soprano Solo, Miss Wilson.

Evening.

Psalm.....91
Hymns.....118, 119
Solo—"Calleet Thou Thus, O Master" ..... H. Smart
Mrs. Gregson.

Universal Brotherhood

Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society Centre No. 87, holds a public meeting at 28 Broad street every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, when short addresses are given on living questions of the day and questions answered. Non-political and unsectarian. All are invited.

Christian Science

Regular services are held every Sunday at the Christian Science reading room, 87 Pandora street, at 11 a. m. Subject of lesson-sermon today, "Is the Universe, Including Man, Evolved by Atomic Force?"

Christadelphians

Bible lecture A. O. U. W. hall at 7 p. m. Subject, "God: First Steps to Divine Knowledge." All welcome.

35 Per Cent. Die From Indigestion

From insurance records it has been found that about thirty-five per cent of the deaths of policy-holders was attributed to diseases of the digestive system.

To persons who have been accustomed to think lightly of indigestion, biliousness, and liver derangements this statement will be rather startling, but it cannot be refuted.

To a large extent the liver controls the digestive system by supplying the bile to insure the prompt passage of the food along the intestines, where the difficult part of digestion takes place.

Because of their immediate and direct influence on the liver, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills insure a good flow of bile, and by so doing positively overcome constipation and intestinal indigestion.

Wind on the stomach, rising of sour taste in the mouth, smothering sensations in the chest, pains about the heart, headaches and dizziness, drowsiness and discomfort after meals, and sluggish action of the liver, kidneys, and bowels are the symptoms of this serious and dangerous form of indigestion.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will promptly overcome these symptoms. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates and Co., Toronto.

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Steam Launch "Constance" For Hire, Licensed to Carry 8 Passengers. Agent:—J. K. REBBECK, Board of Trade Building.

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PORT SIMPSON, B. C.

The Intricate Task of Feeding an Emperor

Where all Viands are Tasted to Prevent Poisoning

The Ordinary Kitchen in Emperor Francis Joseph's Palace

A Kitchen Just to Make Ice Creams and Sherbets

Eight Employees Necessary to Bake the Court Cakes

The Great Kitchen for Festival Occasions

From the days of Maria Theresa, whose splendid entertainments amazed the courts of Europe, the imperial kitchens of Vienna have been regarded as holding first place among their kind.

The capacity of this culinary plant—or several plants, as there is one connected with each imperial palace—may be judged from the fact that one kitchen, recently abandoned and converted into a riding school, contained copper ware alone that weighed nearly a ton.

Until recently at state dinners and court balls a large detachment of soldiers would carry the courses of the meal, in specially made vessels, from the kitchen to the door of the dining hall.

Such service is no longer necessary, as the new kitchens are located immediately beneath the state dining rooms. A system of electric elevators transfers food and plate more speedily and with greater satisfaction than would be possible by hand.

Most interesting, perhaps, of the new culinary arrangements is the mundbuche, or tasting kitchen, as it might be called; which is directly beneath the Emperor's private dining room.

Here the meals for the private family—in fact, all of gatherings of fewer than thirty persons—are prepared. The cook in this division are supposed to be especially acquainted with the imperial tastes.

A FOOD CENSOR.

Before each meal is served, a high official of the household enters the kitchen and carefully tastes every dish. This is intended, not only to guard against attempts of poisoning, but to insure palatable preparation of the food.

It is well known that the aged Emperor pays little attention to table joys. His tastes are simple. A strong soup, a juicy bit of beef, with a few ordinary vegetables and a glass of beer constitute his usual dinner. It is not uncommon for him to scarcely touch anything, ordering the table cleared almost as soon as the meal is served.

To this private kitchen is attached the pastry department and the department in which ice cream and sherbets are made. When the Emperor's daughter-in-law, widow of the late Crown Prince, and her daughter, the Princess Elizabeth, made their homes at the palace, dainties from these departments were in demand every day, but of late the pastry and confection makers have not been kept busy, except upon especial occasions.

The other important apartments are the ordinary palace kitchen, where meals are prepared for the general household outside the imperial family, and the great plant needed to provide refreshments upon festival occasions, great banquets and balls, so frequent at the Austrian court.

At a court dinner from 200 to 400 guests may be present; at the palace balls supper is often served to 2000. So well ordered is the service, however, that a meal of almost any size can be served at comparatively short notice.

In the roast room of the great festival kitchen the ancient pit is still employed. There are six systems of ovens. Four ovens occupy part of the pastry room, in one section of which eight experts do nothing but make cake.

Here, too, is what is termed the olio kitchen, the principal function of which is to prepare the refreshing consomme served in the morning hours of formal balls.

Being made from beef, veal, mutton, hares, chicken, quail and vegetables, and requiring at least eight hours for its preparation, the extent of the kitchen offices devoted to this soup alone is apparent.

When the late Empress had personal charge of domestic affairs the candy kitchen was an important adjunct to the culinary industry at the palace; but of late not so much attention has been paid to it, although the confections and set pieces manufactured there are still wonders of art in their way.

These immense kitchens, with their corps of chefs, cooks and helpers, entail only a part of the cares that rest upon the shoulders of the master of the household—usually an official of rank who is related to the imperial family.

There are great storerooms, vaults for wines, linen lockers and strong rooms for the valuable china, silver and gold ware, all of which must be carefully looked after.

One large room is set apart for the storage of the imperial silver, which is infinite in variety and incalculable in value. Another apartment holds the big collection of rare old Vienna porcelain and the imperial service of solid gold.

This gold service is among the most beautiful and elaborate ever designed. It is used only when foreign visitors of royal or princely rank are the guests of the Emperor.

Originally it was intended to meet the needs of only eighty diners, but a few years ago a hundred additional gold plates were added. As each plate weighs something over two pounds, the value of the gorgeous service may be imagined.

Not an item of food from the imperial table is taken back to the kitchen or the storerooms. Whatever is left becomes the property of the servants. Very often entire dishes are removed untouched; bottles of wine are taken away uncorked. In this way the butlers and waiters not only fare as sumptuously as royalty, but their families also flourish on kingly food.

One of the most exclusive regal establishments in Europe is that of the Grand Duke of Baden, at Carlsruhe, Germany. The Grand Duchess was a sister of the present Emperor's grand father, and her methods of management are followed to a great extent at the courts of both Berlin and Vienna.

In this kitchen, in addition to the chefs and cooks, there are always four or six apprentices, whose term of service is four years. There are always plenty of volunteers for this service from members of the highly respectable families. Although no wage is paid them, the prestige derived is so great as to be eagerly sought, as it insures profitable employment almost anywhere, especially in the big restaurants and hotels of the cities.

The lives of employes in the royal kitchen are exceedingly pleasant. Each gets his bottle of wine and his beer at every meal, and is otherwise treated with great consideration. When the family is staying at one of its summer homes in the country, the servants are permitted to fish in the preserves and to enjoy many other liberties.

Even the unsalaried apprentices fare pretty well in a financial way, as nearly all visitors give liberal tips. Such tips are deposited with a trusted official of the household, and at the end of the year the total sum is divided among the employes. One visitor to the palace of the Grand Duke of Baden gave $1200 to this fund.

Each afternoon the chief steward confers with the official in charge of the household, and the menus for the next day's meals are made up. Early the next morning the steward gives this to the chef who is on duty for the day, and he at once makes his requisitions for supplies.

Only one hour a day is the storeroom kept open, so that should the chef neglect or forgot to provide himself with everything needed during that time, he must supply the deficiency from his own pocket.

It is the duty of the chef to see that all required dishes are properly prepared, and that suitable wines are sent in with the courses. There is a master of the wine cellar and ten assistants. These men do nothing but buy wine, bottle, label, age and serve it on demand.

While the members of a royal family may be few in number, there are always a great many others who take their meals in the palace.

In the palace of the Grand Duke of Baden, for instance, approximately 120 persons are fed every day. In addition, there are more than forty men employed about the stables and grounds who live in their own cottages.

This grand local establishment is by no means as large as that maintained by either the Emperor or the Emperor Francis Joseph.

Similar dining-room arrangements are maintained by the Emperor of Austria and the Grand Duke. The tables of both are served by men who have long worn the palace livery and have learned discretion.

Nearly every royal palace is under the care of a master of the house, whose title varies at different places. He has the supervision of all the servants and of every detail of household economy.

If a carriage is to be sent for a visitor, he attends to it; should the gardens need special attention, he gives the proper direction. When there is to be a great entertainment or state function, he sees to the decorations and arrangements. He is a man of importance in the household and not infrequently the bearer of a title.

THE WAY SHERRY WINE IS MADE.

Few of those who delight in the mellow flavor and the stimulating warmth of sherry wine know how the product is prepared on the sunny, vine-clad hills of Spain.

Between the middle of September and the last of October the sherry vintage occurs. The grapes are cut and left in the sun for two or three days, being covered at night to protect them from the dew.

All the bunches are gone over and carefully sorted, the good grapes being tossed into large, square wooden troughs, where men, bare legged, and wearing heavy shoes, with projecting iron nails, tramp them out.

Into an adjoining vat the liquid runs, while the residue of skins, stems and pips is put into another trough, and, after water is added, the mass is crushed with a wooden press. The pulp is used for fertilizer and to feed hogs.

The liquid obtained is run into butts and barrels, which are then stored away in cellars. Each barrel has a tin funnel inserted in the bunghole to permit circulation of air. In each barrel a vacuum taking the space of about four gallons of fluid, must be left in order to allow the wine to ferment without overflowing.

After the fermenting period of about two months, the clear liquid is transferred to other barrels, carefully, so as not to disturb the sediment at the bottom. The barrels for the ultimate reception of the wine must be of white oak, perfectly clean and smoked with sulphur to prevent dampness. The barrels are then stored and carefully classified by experts and a name given to the wine in the different butts.

Different kind of wines are obtained from the same grapes, grown in the same vineyard. Some of the wines are so bad that they are sold as vinegar or burned as alcohol.

Alcohol of 995 degrees must be mixed with wine, at the rate of twelve pints to eighty-five gallons for each degree of strength required.

WHERE GANGS of WOMEN TILL the FIELD.

Big Gangs Work Under the Direction of a Gang Master

In certain parts of Eastern England women and girls perform nearly all of the field labor. In sections of Norfolk, Cambridge and Lincoln counties particularly—vast stretches of reclaimed marshland—such gangs may be seen hard at work every day.

It is generally accepted there that a girl must enter a field gang as soon as she leaves school. Indeed, she is reared to regard such labor as her ultimate goal, and rarely thinks of qualifying herself for domestic service.

While still an infant the average "fen" girl is drawn to the field in her perambulator and left to sleep in a shady corner while her mother works. As soon as she is able physically and has passed a certain period in school, she hires herself to a gangmaster. For a greater part of each year after thereafter she toils eight hours a day. Even marriage oftimes does not interrupt this hopeless routine.

So common has become the practice of women working in the fields that the English Parliament, a number of years ago, felt compelled to devise legislation regulating it.

Each group of workers, or gang, is now in charge of a duly licensed gangmaster. He cannot employ any child under the age of 8 years; women must not be employed in the same gang with men.

The fact that such regulations are on the English statute books indicates how general the custom is there.

It has been continually inveighed against; has been accused of destroying both the domesticity and the morals of village life; and yet gangs of women workers are seen as frequently now as before.

Many of the married women go into the fields only at the busiest seasons. Most of the gangs are composed of girls between 13 and 18 years of age.

This is one of the evils of the system, as girls who toil in such gangs usually become coarse in thought and speech.

Sometime ago the wife of a gangmaster discussed the future of her daughter, who was about to leave school.

"She shall never do a day's work on the land," the mother declared. "I'll get her a place at service, even if she does earn less money there."

EVILS ARE APPARENT.

"But," it was remarked, "your husband is the gangmaster."

"Yes," was the reply, "that's just it. He says he has heard more wickedness during the two years he has had the gang than in all his life before. Many a time he has declared that no daughter of his should go to work upon the land."

It is a peculiar system that fosters the employment of women in agriculture. When a farmer desires to have a certain piece of land worked, he makes a contract with an agricultural gangmaster. The latter brings his laborers, performs the work, and is paid a stipulated sum.

The gangmaster alone appoints the tasks, oversees them, and pays his laborers.

As an instance of the cost of such work, it is stated that one landowner in Cambridgeshire paid a gangmaster $4.50 an acre to clear his ground of carrot. Each girl received 50 cents a day. It is sometimes the case that girls receive from 60 to 75 cents a day.

Out of such wages they must board and clothe themselves. If they live at home they are expected to contribute to the family revenue.

In many districts it is customary for women and girls to supplement the regular tilling of crops by work on fruit farms. During the strawberry and other small fruit seasons nearly the entire feminine population of a community is busy before the sun is up.

During the summer it is customary for a woman to lock up her house at half-past five in the morning and remain in the fields until evening. During that time her small children are practically homeless when not at school.

Naturally, disorder, uncleanliness and household neglect result. At night the mother returns, too weary to do more than prepare a hasty meal for the little ones. House cleaning and laundry work are postponed until a rainy day precludes labor in the field.

Children more than 8 years of age may be employed in the gangs. Usually they work through the summer and fall, and return to their school. In December, by which time, probably, they have forgotten about all they had learned the previous winter.

Little Girl of Eight Plodding in the Field

After the Days Work She Prepares the Family Dinner

STAGNANT MENTALLY.

In this dreary round their mental stagnation becomes pitiful. They grow to be literally "of the earth, earthy."

Reading little, they take scarcely any interest in topics that reach beyond the fields with which they are familiar.

Early marriages are common among such girls. Usually they take their places among the matrons at 16 or a little more.

With her crude idea of wifehood and parental responsibility, however, such a woman rarely exerts any favorable moral influence, either in her home or in her neighborhood.

Her husband is apt to be a member of an agricultural gang, also, with thoughts elevated little above the earth that he tills, and the children of such a marriage have only a continuation of serfdom and field work to expect.

Young men, however, break away from such environment oftener than do the girls.

The man may become a town mechanic, porter, hostler or gardener, and frequently manages to do fairly well when he can muster sufficient courage to turn his back upon the fenland.

Once beginning work in the fields, the girls almost invariably continue at it, even long after they have seen their children plodding wearily in their footsteps.

Now and then one will escape and enter domestic service, only to discover that she fits rather poorly into the economy of a well-regulated household.

Her speech and manner are apt to be rough, she neglects her duties and resents interference. In course of time she drifts back into the arena of growing crops.

As a rule, gang work pays better than domestic service, and many parents prefer to have their daughters toiling upon the land, in order that they may add more to the family revenue.

One would imagine that so much fresh air and active exercise would result in healthy, rosy-cheeked, bright eyed workers.

It has been found, however, that such labor usually induces anaemia. The damp soil that saturates shoes and stockings, and unsatisfactory meals, hastily eaten undermine the constitutions of the girls.

One nearly always finds the girl pale, heavy-eyed and sullen. She may be muscular, but not physically strong.

When employed in the fields, women wear a loose dress, thick shoes, a large cotton bonnet and a stout apron, tied so as to prevent it from flapping in the wind.

While the sight is always pathetic to the eyes of one taught to reverence womanhood, there is also a certain picturesqueness in a long line of feminine workers, moving slowly and precisely across the fields, plying hoe or fork in rhythmic unison.

AFTER THE STORM.

"A canopy had been adjusted to a church in a small town," related the awning man, "and everything, so far as we were concerned, was in readiness for the evening wedding ceremony.

"In the afternoon a severe windstorm came up and threw the long stretch of canvas out of alignment. Soon a young man approached and arduously applied himself to the work of readjustment.

"He needed assistance, and the first pedestrian who came along was easily impressed into service.

"'Here's a dollar for your trouble,' said the man generously, as he attempted to press a coin into the other's hand.

"'It is you who should be paid for your unsolicited service,' interposed the assistant as he returned the money. 'A pastor of this church, I am very grateful to you.'

"'As the bridegroom-to-be in the case,' laughed the young man, graciously, 'I'll make it all right with you later.'"

Communications intended for "Grandma's Room" should be addressed in care of the office of publication.

Many women who are daily employed about housework have smooth, soft, white hands, while others who are not required to toil or spin are in despair over hands that grow rough or red and swollen. Nails split and break and refuse to keep in good shape, or nails split down the sides of the fingers. Chilblains attack the unemployed, and excessively moist hands are a positive injury to one's dainty belongings, and incidentally to one's temper. In fact, the cause of perspiring hands is weakness and a run down state of the nerves, in themselves reactionary on the mind. So that this trouble with the hands may well cause a severe strain of temper, when ruined gloves and handkerchiefs and soiled needle work are viewed as results. A small book might be written on the troubles of the hands and their cures, but today we must content ourselves with just a few simple "rules" and treatments, with general care of these useful members so much in evidence.

Hands which become abnormally red at evening are indicative of a predisposition to gout. If this is the cause of your trouble, as may be indicated by swollen fingers and hands, the crushing of the flesh rings which are at other times quite comfortably loose, try to avoid the discomfort of a rigid course of diet. Omit all foods containing soda and salt. Also, eat no hot breads, cakes or pastry, and use little meat, and that only of the juiciest, leanest sort. The principal things to be avoided are soda, salt and alcoholic drinks, even beer. A few weeks of fruit and coarse breads, with as little sugar as possible, buttermilk, lemonade, etc., will remove the red, swollen appearance of the hands.

Tight sleeves or the least tendency towards "binding" of the arms by snug seams in a garment will also induce this unsightly trouble, and of course, in such case, the only cure is preventive care. See that your clothes are loose and comfortable.

For nails that split and break a frequent bath of twenty minutes in warm olive oil is helpful. Also daily care in trimming and brushing to tone, strengthen and keep in even shape. Sometimes a course of internal tonics is required to build up a run down system, of which the weak nails are a symptom. But for weak, brittle nails the following paste is very beneficial, nourishing and strengthening the nails. Use equal parts of refined pitch and myrrh melted together; spread upon the nails at night and remove in the morning with oil or lard. Sometimes it is well to soak the nails in warm, almost hot, oil for ten minutes or more before applying the pitch. For painful agnails the best cure is soaking in warm oil and loosening the thin layer of skin at the root of the nail with orange stick or a wooden toothpick, till it cannot adhere to the nail, and so split and break. Hang nails may be eased and cured by soaking in hot water, dusted with powdered alum, after being carefully and thoroughly dried, and then covered with a little adhesive plaster. The oil treatment also overcomes the tendency to this trouble: If your hands are inclined to chap, avoid soap and use oatmeal or almond meal, or a mixture of the two, and follow carefully the care of the hands given at the end of this article.

To whiten the hands use the following simple preparation: Two ounces of glycerine, the same of water, and four tablespoonfuls of lemon juice shaken together with a few drops of carbolic acid. This removes tan, stains and roughness and makes the hands soft. But the first remedy and last for unsightly hands is careful washing and more careful drying. Common yellow soap of the better sorts is less injurious to the hands than the cheap scented soaps. Use the best soap you can afford, but you cannot afford to use those cheap perfumed cakes. No one can. A good laundry soap is far superior. The very best toilet soaps are not expensive, and oatmeal and bran bags may be made at home. Use water neither hot nor cold, cleanse the hands thoroughly, washing with a soft cloth rather than a brush, and paying careful attention to the skin under the nails, washing all stains away with warm suds and a fold of soft cloth. Dry, oh so carefully and so thoroughly, wiping the thin skin back from the roots of the nails and rubbing well into the hands at the end of the drying process a few drops of the glycerine and lemon as directed above. These are simple everyday rules which anyone may easily follow, and the results will, I feel sure, prove satisfactory.

Our Bird Friends.

Wood Pecker Family—(Concluded).

The flicker is a species of woodpecker whose habits differ somewhat from those of other members of his family, and these differences have brought about a change in color and in general structure. The flicker seeks his food of insects largely on the ground, and so, according to the law of nature, his color is brownish, to protect him from the sight of his enemies who might seek him there. His bill has deviated from the straight woodpecker type and taken on the slight curve observable in those birds which seek food at varying depths in the earth. When a woodpecker lights on a fence or a branch of a tree he sits lengthwise of the rail or limb, but a flicker sits crosswise. The food of the flicker consists largely of ants, beetles and caterpillars and all such insects as are found in the crevaces of trees and that crawl on the ground or burrow in it.

The names of the flicker are varied, some calling them "golden-winged woodpecker," "yellow hammer," "high-holder," gilded woodpecker," etc. They build their nests in high dead trees, stumps, hay stacks and sides of old buildings, and lately a small boy led me to the nest of a flicker built in the log supports of a little country road bridge. The eggs are white, and though the average number is six or seven, sometimes as many as seventeen or eighteen are found in one nest.

Of the sapsuckers, the commonest in our orchards is the red-naped sapsucker, whose head, throat and nape are scarlet and whose back is black and white. This bird, like the majority of sapsuckers, seeks the larvae and eggs of insects from the fruit trees. He does no injury to fruit or tree.

The yellow-bellied sapsucker is distinguished from his respectable brothers by his colors. Crown and throat are red, whitish band from eye to eye across nape, belly yellow or dashed with yellow, and a breast patch of black between the scarlet throat and yellow belly. The female has white throat. Its cry resembles the mew of the cat-bird. This is the bird that injures a tree occasionally and has brought to his many relatives the enmity of the average farmer. He is the only black sheep in an otherwise highly respectable family, and even he has fewer faults than he is credited with. I doubt if he often, if ever, visits British Columbia, though he is, I know, as far west as Ontario. If here he is a recent immigrant.

Two peculiar woodpeckers are the Alaskan and Alpine three-toed variety. Most woodpeckers have four toes, two in front and two behind, with strong hooked nails which grip the rough bark of trees, and aided by the stiff, prop-like tail feathers, hold the bird firmly in position while with his strong beak he tears away the bark under which the insects are in hiding. But the three-toed variety have but one toe behind and two in front.

Another is the Lewis woodpecker, dark red at base of bill, belly pinkish red, back shining green black. You see him sitting silent and still on a stump, and suddenly he darts into the air and seizes an insect, returning to his stump to watch for another. Oh, no, he does not get all his meals this way; perhaps it is simply a game of catch, solemnly played. But it is interesting to watch him.

Another British Columbia woodpecker, who looks like a baby in a blanket, is the "white-headed" woodpecker. His whole head is white, his nape red (the female has no red nape even), and a little dash on his wings. Otherwise he is black. But the varieties are too many for full description; and one and all live upon noxious and injurious insects. They work industriously for man, and as fruit lovers we want more woodpeckers—and fewer "sling-shots."

"Pot Pourri."

The following receipt was sent in by a subscriber last summer, too late for practical use. I give it to you now, that you may have it for immediate use. The receipt was taken from an old cook book of 1862, and is for a pot pourri, a "sweet jar" to perfume a room.

Take three handsful of orange flowers, three of clongilly flowers, three of damask or any roses, one of marjoram, one of lemon thyme, one-half of mint, one of lavender, some violets, one half ounce of musk. Chop or crush all and put in layers, with pounded Bay salt between. To be kept in a closed jar and opened and stirred only occasionally to perfume the room.

"Beginner."—Could you tell me why my jams and jellies sugared on the top; is it on account of too much sugar?

Answer.—For the jam you have used too much sugar, and cooked it too long. The jelly might have taken the amount of sugar had it had less boiling and stirring. Try your jellies this season by measure. One teacupful of juice to one teacupful of sugar, even measure; average boiling twenty minutes, unless very "watery" juice such as might result, when you must cook fruit in water to obtain the "juice" for the jelly, as apples, quinces, etc. For these, boil till a drop on a cold plate will "jell" quickly. For your jams weigh fruit and sugar, using three-quarters of a pound of sugar to one pound of fruit. Just moisten the sugar and boil till it threads slightly, like candy that is just beginning to "thread." Now add your fruit and gently cook till clear, and bottle at once. Stir as little as possible and then in a manner to prevent adherence to the bottom of the pan rather than to mix and break the fruit.

"Sunday Colonist Lover."—Will you kindly tell me how to make the coating on sponge cake; is it made by sprinkling a certain kind of sugar in the pan? Should the pan be buttered? I also want to know how to make bread spongy; is it by adding alum, and what quantity?

Answer—If you mean the light sugar coating, like flour, it is made by sprinkling pulverized sugar on the warm cake as it comes from the oven. It may hold better if the cake is brushed lightly with white of egg or sugar and water. If, on the other hand, you mean the peculiar spongy coat which is natural to a well prepared sponge cake, served as it comes from the oven, it is made by whipping the stiffened whites of egg into the cake the very last thing before placing it in the oven. In coating with sugar you use "frosting sugar," or pulverized, not the ordinary granulated such as is used on the table.

For the spongy bread, make good foamy potato yeast, and set a "sponge," which must also be very light, and knead your bread down twice before putting to rise in the pans. Grated raw potato added to sponge made with any yeast also insures spongy bread. A little white sugar also helps. Grate the potato into a pan of water to prevent its coloring. Turn the water off carefully just as you stir the potato into the sponge. I do not know how to use alum, only in ginger cakes as made by bakers, but I think that you will find that grated potato, careful rising and twice kneading down will render your bread as spongy and light as will well hold together.

Strawberry Jam.—Do not use berries for preserving that have been picked in the rain or just after a rainy day. Neither try to make rich preserves with over-ripe fruit from which the juice is escaping. To preserve a few berries at a time put two pounds of white sugar in a bright new tin pan over a kettle of boiling water, add to this half a pint of boiling water. When the sugar is dissolved and hot, put in as much fruit as will cook without crowding. Sit directly on the stove and let boil for ten minutes or till the berries are clear. Take the berries up with a strainer gently, not to break them, and place in jars. Set in hot water to keep the fruit hot till the syrup is added. Add a little more sugar to the syrup and cook more berries. When the jars are two-thirds full of fruit boil the syrup down till it is thick and rich, draining all the thin syrup off the jars of fruit which stand waiting. When syrup is thick fill jars, dislodge all air bubbles and seal. Stand jars upside down till cold.

NOURISH

the body, don't dose it with medicine. Scott's Emulsion is the best nourishment in existence. It is more than a food; you may doubt it, but it digests perfectly easy and at the same time gets the digestive functions in a condition so that ordinary food can be easily digested. Try it if you are run down and your food doesn't nourish you.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Ont.

HAAKON'S CORONATION.

Sweden Will Not Be Represented at Forthcoming Ceremony.

Christiana, June 8.—Sweden will not be represented at the coronation of King Haakon XVII. on June 22nd. The Swedish government desires that it be understood that this action is not the result of illwill or as a breach of friendly intercourse, but that it is dictated out of regard for King Oscar's personal feelings.

Dear old England, beats the world for high class goods, see our Royal Velvet sheets, $2.75 and $3.00 pair. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

MUCH UNCLAIMED MONEY.

Half a Million of Ownerless Coin in the Canadian Banks.

The Canadian chartered banks held at the end of 1905, present time, unclaimed bank balances amounting to $501,530, as compared with $509,407 in 1904. In the amount of unclaimed balances, the Bank of Montreal holds first place, with the City and District Savings Bank of Montreal a close second. The following table shows the amount of unclaimed balances in the various banks:

Bank.	1904.	1905.
Montreal	$77,541.44	$87,857.74
New Brunswick	16,558.06	25,798.65
Quebec Bank	16,576.65	14,877.50
Nova Scotia	12,150.74	10,436.16
British N. America	38,165.00	38,813.00
Toronto	2,699.93	5,150.25
Molsons	12,860.28	10,535.54
Eastern Townships	41,235.16	18,860.65
Union of Halifax	7,719.14	7,923.47
Ontario	1,401.72	1,326.31
Nationale	13,706.25	7,405.52
Merchants	39,224.84	42,828.87
Provincial	2,741.08	1,918.58
People's Bank, N.B.	91.79	57.39
Union of Canada	5,514.38	6,767.19
Commerce	28,167.80	31,838.41
Royal	22,880.48	15,936.60
Dominion	4,455.05	3,491.11
Merchants, P. E. I.	325.00	147.46
Hamilton	40,835.76	43,766.68
Standard	1,013.45	888.34
Hochelaga	1,980.81	2,295.62
Hyacinthe	4,383.30	4,937.80
Ottawa	1,906.00	1,957.82
Imperial	7,895.01	9,293.75
Western	83.08	224.68
Federal	5,028.02	2,472.04
City and Districts	87,670.24	82,754.80
d'Economie de N. D.	7,356.40	9,846.68
Totals	$509,407.47	$501,530.77

The banks also hold unpaid dividends to the extent of almost $4,000, and unpaid drafts or bills of exchange amounting to almost $330.

CHICK FOOD

Poultry experts and farmers in all parts of the world unite in placing Oatmeal as the basis of all reliable chick foods. The large poultry breeders for exhibition purposes, in England and the Eastern States, who frequently mix their own special chick foods, invariably order their oatmeal from the leading Rolled Oats and Oatmeal Mills; by so doing they insure having the finest oatmeal. It is because we are Cereal Manufacturers and much the largest buyers of the best oats in the whole of Western Canada that we are in a position to produce the celebrated

B. & K. CHICK FOOD

which is now so popular amongst poultry farmers that it is not only selling by the sack, but also by the carload. It is not only the best food for chicks, but also the cheapest, on account of our facilities for purchasing the purest ingredients in very large quantities.

Carefully packed in bags of following sizes:

25 lb. 50 lb. 100 lb.

BRACKMAN-KER MILLING CO., LTD.

125 Government Street, Victoria

B.K.1041

TENDERS

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned for the erection of St. Paul's Church, Nanaimo, up to 6 p. m., June 23.

Plans and specifications may be seen at Kingham & Co., 34 Broad street. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. H. BIRD,
M. BATE, JR.,
Wardens.

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The Corporation of the District of Saanich

MUNICIPAL NOTICE

ELECTION OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES 1906.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the electors of the Municipality of the Corporation of the District of Saanich, that I require the presence of the said electors at the School House, Royal Oak, in the aforesaid Municipality, on Monday, the 11th day of June, 1906, from 12 noon to 2 p. m., for the purpose of electing five persons to represent them as members of The Board of School Trustees of Saanich Municipality School District.

The mode of nomination of candidates shall be as follows:

The candidates shall be nominated in writing; the writing shall be subscribed by two voters of the municipality as proposer and seconder, and shall be delivered to the Returning Officer at any time between the date of this notice and 2 p. m. of the day of nomination, and in the event of a poll being necessary, such poll will be open on Thursday, the 14th day of June, 1906, in the said School House, from 8 a. m., to 4 p. m., of which every person is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly.

Any person being a householder in the School District and being a British Subject of the full age of 21 years, and otherwise qualified by the Public Schools Act of 1905, to vote at an election of School Trustees in the said School District, is eligible to serve as School Trustee.

Given under my hand at Royal Oak P. O., in the said Municipality, this 4th day of June, 1906.

PHILIP D. GOEPEL,
Returning Officer.

je5

NOTICE

The partnership heretofore existing between Walter North and Percy Richardson, carrying on the business of tobacco merchants on the corner of Government and Bastion streets, under the firm name of The Army and Navy Cigar Store, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will in future be carried on by Percy Richardson, to whom all debts owing to the late firm are to be paid, and by whom all liabilities will be discharged.

ALAN S. DUMBLETON,
Solicitor for Percy Richardson.

TAKE NOTICE that I, William White, intend to apply at the next regular sittings of the Licensing Court to be held at the City of Victoria, for a transfer of the retail Liquor License now held by me for the premises known as the King's Head Saloon, in the City of Victoria, to Lorenzo Joseph Gonsiliotti.

May 8, 1906.

WILLIAM WHITE.

Witness: W. C. Moresby. my9

J. A. SAYWARD,
ROCK BAY, VICTORIA, B. C.
Sashes, Doors and Wood Work of all kinds
Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Etc.

Capital Planing and Saw Mills Co.
Orchard and Government Streets, Victoria, British Columbia.
Doors, Sashes and Woodwork of all Kinds
Rough and Dressed Lumber, Fir, Cedar and Spruce Laths, Shingles, Mouldings, etc.
P. O. BOX 363 LEMON, GONNASON & COMPANY, TELEPHONE 77

For Lumber, Sash Doors
and all kinds of Building Material, go to
The Taylor Mill Co., Ltd. Lty.
MILL, OFFICE AND YARDS, NORTH GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C. P. O. BOX 828. TEL. 564.

HAZELTON and BULKLEY VALLEY
Prospectors and intending settlers can be fully equipped at R. S. Sargent's General Store at Hazelton. All prospectors' groceries packed in cotton sacks. Smallest pack train in connection with business.
Fourteen years in business at Hazelton. DROP ME A LINE.
R. S. SARGENT, ... HAZELTON, B. C

Wall Paper at Flat Rate
FOR SALE BY JOSEPH SEARS 91-93 YATES ST

NOTICE

"EMPRESS HOTEL" LICENSE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the application, a copy whereof is hereunder set forth, has been filed with the Clerk of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria, B. C., and that the said application will be brought on for hearing before the said Board of Licensing Commissioners at the Sitting thereof to be held on Wednesday, the 13th June, 1906, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Victoria, B. C., 30th April, 1906.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By R. Marpole,
General Superintendent
Pacific Division.

"To the Honorable the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria, B. C.

"The Canadian Pacific Railway Company hereby applies to the board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria for a license to sell wines, spirits, beer or other fermented or intoxicating liquor, in the building known as the 'Empress Hotel,' erected by the said Company on the block of land bounded on the South by Belleville Street, on the East by Douglas Street, on the North by Humboldt Street, and on the West by Government Street, in the City of Victoria aforesaid, which said building is intended for an hotel containing more than one hundred rooms and used and to be used and kept continually in use for hotel purposes.

"Dated this 26th day of April, A.D. 1906.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
"By R. Marpole,
"General Superintendent
Pacific Division."

ap27

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Highway Bridge over the Cowichan River at Duncan's.

SEALED TENDERS, properly endorsed "Tender for Cowichan River Bridge," will be received by the undersigned up to noon of the 11th June next, for the erection and completion of a wooden highway bridge across the Cowichan River, Duncan's, Cowichan District, B. C.

Drawings, specifications and conditions of tendering and contract may be seen at the office of the Public Works Engineer, Victoria, B. C., and at the office of the Government Agent, Duncan's, B. C., on and after May the 28th inst.

Each proposal must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the undersigned, in the sum of two hundred ($200) dollars, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so.

The cheques of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

The successful tenderer will be required to furnish bonds himself and two sureties, satisfactory to the Chief Commissioner, in the sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each.

Upon the execution of the bond the cheque above mentioned will be returned to the contractor.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied and signed with the actual signature of the tenderer.

F. C. GAMBLE,
Public Works Engineer.

Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 19th May, 1906. my27

Victoria THEATRE
R. R. RICKETTS, LESSEE & MANAGER

Preliminary Announcement

Tuesday Evening, June 19th, 1906.

KARL RIEDELSBERGER STRING QUARTETTE

OLIVIA DAHL,
NORWAY'S REPRESENTATIVE SONGSTRESS
(Return engagement by request)
AND
VICTORIA'S OWN ARION CLUB.

The one dollar scale of prices will prevail for this fitting closing event of a markedly successful musical season.

STODDART
Jewellery Store
PRACTICAL JEWELLERS

Direct Importers of the Most Celebrated Makers of Watches, Clocks and Optical Goods.

63 & 65 YATES STREET

Expiration of Lease.

We have received notice to quit our store, and in consequence will offer the whole of our stock valued at

$26,000.00

consisting of Diamonds, Watches, Jewellery and Souvenir Goods at

25 Per Cent. Below Prime Cost.

Counters, Glass Cases, Mirrors and other fittings will be offered at about half cost.

FORCED TO REMOVE
Great Improvement in Victoria. Rent Doubled.

$10 Solid Silver Cased Waltham Stemwind Watches, reduced to..$6.00
$10 Solid Silver Cased Elgin Watches, stemwind, reduced to..... 6.00
$10 Solid Silver Cased Dueber Watches, stemwind, reduced to 6.00
$10 Solid Silver Cased Illinois Watches, stemwind, reduced to 6.00
$6 Boys' Silver Watches, stemwind reduced to..... 4.00

NOTE.—Sold out of Ingersoll's, will have our last shipment of these watches in a few days.

Fire Proof Safes, Counters, Show Cases, are for sale to the highest bidder.

WARNING

Notice is hereby given that, from and after this date, any person found breaking, tampering with, or interfering with in any way, any street electric lamp, or globe thereof, will be prosecuted.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

Victoria, B.C., May 29, 1906.

Victoria THEATRE
R. R. RICKETTS, LESSEE & MANAGER

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13.
Evening at 8:30. Matinee at 3
The World-Famous
ROYAL HAWAIIAN BAND
FROM HONOLULU.
By Permission of the Government of Hawaii. Sixty Musicians and Singers. A Military Band, a Stringed Orchestra, a Choir, Mandolin, Guitar and Banjo Clubs, and Solo Singers. Captain H. Berger, Founder and Leader.
Prices: Evening, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00. Matinee, 25c., 50c.

Malta-Vita
"The Perfect Food"
Little Children Like Malta-Vita, but There Is a Better Reason for Letting Them Have It.

Malta-Vita provides the children with all the nourishment their young bodies need, and in such a form that they digest it easily and get all the good out of it. This perfect malted whole-wheat food is the ideal food for little folks. It makes them healthy and robust.

Thousands of mothers tell of experiences similar to that related here:

"We had almost despaired to find something our baby could eat without being distressed. He had, since birth, been a constant sufferer from constipation and a general derangement of the stomach and bowels. Since we began feeding him Malta-Vita, he has improved wonderfully in health and is entirely cured of constipation—in fact, my husband and I realize a great benefit since using Malta-Vita. We find it gives life and tone to the entire system."—Mrs. Miles McCormick, South Bend, Ind."

Being a pure grain product—simply the whole of the best white wheat and a little salt, mixed with pure barley malt extract—Malta-Vita supplies the body with all those food elements which make bone, blood, muscle and brain and bring perfect health.

The malt extract, added after the wheat has been thoroughly cleaned and cooked, turns the starch of the wheat into maltose, or malt sugar. Maltose is highly nutritious and easily assimilated even by very weak stomachs. Physicians recommend maltose for its strength-giving qualities, and Malta-Vita is rich in it.

Malta-Vita, every grain of the malted wheat a wafer-like flake, is baked crisp and brown, "delicious to a turn," delicious beyond comparison. Get some to-day. Eat it with milk, cream or fruit and let the children have all they want.

All Grocers

The Confessions of a "Hypnotist"

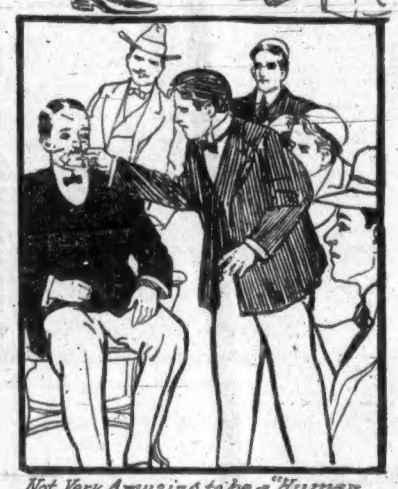
(Article No 2) How the Public is Fooled.

They Sew up His Lips and Ears Before the Audience

The "Hypnotist" Got Scared and Ran Away So the Subject's Wife Had to "Awaken" Him.

Took off the Sleeping Capitalist's Shoes to make Him Think He was Hypnotized

He Slipped a Bottle of Milk to the Man in the "Trance"



Not Very Amusing to be a "Human Pin Cushion."

After I had finished my course of training in the so-called hypnotic art under one of the leading professional men of France, and had assisted him in exhibitions given in a number of European cities, I came to America to set up in business for myself.

Naturally, I did not know how gullible New York was—the town's very bigness scared me—so I went West and became a human pincushion in a small travelling show. Sooner or later, I was bound to drift into the show business.

The pincushion game wasn't exactly my suggestion, but it looked good when sprung on me. You see, I had so trained myself that I could bear without flinching pin jabs in almost any part of my physical make-up.

So I became a human pincushion, and for several weeks I was jabbed and prodded.

Adjoining my stand in the show tent was a man who was doing fire-eating. Suppose we call him Saltoni—that wasn't his actual name, nor the name he sailed under. I do not care to use real names in this story. Between us we did fire-eating and absorbed pins, to the amusement of the "ten-centers" until we grew tired of it. Then we began to look about for a field that would respond to our talents.

"Let's go to New York; we can make a hit there," says fire-eater one day. "All right," from me; and so we jumped from Wallstreetburg.

Soon after we landed in the metropolis, we were put wise to the fact that one man, and one man alone, could fix us for such an engagement as we had been longing for. So we headed for his office.

It was a warm afternoon, and, after he had listened to our spiel with a cynical smile, "I will get you an engagement on one of the best roof gardens in town."

Well, it was a chance. Saltoni looked at me and winked. Then he composed Mr. Confident Man is a gagement at a first-class roof-garden show.

That's where I fell down. I was fool enough to do the six-day sleeping act and supposed hypnotic spell as a starter. The act took like vaccine virus; I "slept" for several days and my partner took in the money. I learned afterward that he pocketed to his bosom something like $1000 as our share of the proceeds. All I got was a new suit of clothes and three glasses of beer.

This sleeping act, this act of being buried alive and remaining several days without anything to eat or drink, is as simple as taking candy from a child. The only time I got fooled on it, as I explained last week, was during an exhibition at New Haven, when the Yale students got my partner drunk, and he gave me the sidestep.

FEIGNING A TRANCE.

In the first place the subject feigns a deep, hypnotic trance. Now, such a trance is nothing but deep sleep, so that one does not hold himself rigid, as is generally supposed, but twists and turns as one does in natural slumber.

The "hypnotized" subject—I usually have been that chump in the shows in which I have engaged—composes to hypnotic sleep in a store window, on a stage, or even in a grave, several feet deep. Several doctors and other watchers take stations about to see that no food or drink is passed to him.

After several hours of guard, however, the vigilance of the watchers wanes. It is easy to attract their attention to something else; and then, with sleight-of-hand dexterity, the assistant slips to the subject a bottle of milk, a banana, or some other food.

This is the hardest trick to teach beginners. They will stand for almost anything else, but when, in a test of this kind, they get hungry good and right, they are apt to let out a holler for food that queers the show, and right at the critical time, too.

It has been said that a sucker is born every second, and it takes thirty years for him to die. Maybe that's why there are so many suckers in the world. I have never found the crop short, or even threatened by dry rot or failure of rain.

A great graft is in teaching the "mystic art" to others. You would be surprised how many bite at that bait, but of that I propose to tell later.

This gullibility, however, helps the fakir in his show business. It costs money to advertise a show, so the plan of a fakir is to have some susceptible guy do all that for him, to advertise like blazes and let him reap the benefit.

It is done in this way: You get some chap interested in the game and teach him the "subtle mystery" through correspondence. After a he reaches a stage where you pronounce him ready to enter the show business on his own account.

As a rule, he is only too eager to grasp at this. The funny thing is that nearly every such "come-on" wants to make his first stage flash in his own town. He advertises literally that he is going to give a hypnotic exhibition, and, of course, everybody in town is primed to come to the show.

Well, he knows he must have a capable assistant, so he sends to the correspondence school for a capable man, and that is usually me. I come, and he puts on the show. He has no difficulty in putting me in a hypnotic sleep—so it appears—and he gets the loud handclaps of appreciation.

But after a while the time arrives when he is to awaken me. He tries, and I don't awaken. Tries again; nothing doing.

Then he begins to get scared. "My gracious," he says, "I have really done it,"—something he never expected to do. Then my hardest work is to keep from laughing.

At any rate, I refuse to come out of the trance. The amateur works over me in vain. About this time a confederate of mine, usually my wife, arrives in a great state of excitement, accusing the hypnotist of all sorts of attempted crime, and, certainly, of incapacity.

THE CONFEDERATE APPEARS.

As a rule the fellow is so scared by the time that he takes a quick sneak to the depot and slips out of town by the first train. My wife or confederate comes to me, makes a few passes, and lo! I awake.

By now the whole town is wild. We say to the crowds, "The chap what tried to give an exhibition is a fake. We are the real thing; we know how to do it. To-night, at the opera house, we will give a genuine exhibition of the hypnotic art."

That always catches them. We have a crowded house, get the benefit of all the other fellow's advertising, and sometimes spend several days in a town before that gold mine is worked off.

But this sort of easy graft was in the good old days before the public got wise. Now there are too many "mummies" in the business; they have about killed it.

There was nothing that the fake hypnotist would not attempt. I have seen men with broken arms brought to a "professor" who was holding forth in the streets of a village. The arm was probably done up in splints but, at the command of the faker, these were taken off.

"Now," he would say to the sufferer, "Your arm is as good as ever." Probably the removal of the splints gave momentary relief. At any rate, "Yes," chirruped the fellow, "I feel as well as ever." Then two or three confederates of the faker would seize the man, run him around the block and contrive to throw him over a garbage heap. When he got up, they would persuade him that the fall broke his arm again.

It's all in putting up a front; in being a "quick josh"; in being able to meet conditions rapidly. You must never lose your nerve in the fake game. With a good address, knowledge of a few medical terms and a fine line of talk, the faker can pull off success nine times out of ten.

PROFITABLE SIDE LINES.

Very often, to make both ends meet, the hypnotic faker in his travels has a promising side line—like love powders that he sells, for instance. It's surprising how many people will buy love powders. Here is a special amulet that has made lots of money for its inventor:

Eight drops of blood from the tail of a black cat.
Three hairs from the tail of an old gray mule.
Two pinches of powdered snail shell.
One prayer breathed into it by the "doctor."

This powder given to the cold or reluctant lover, according to directions, and the lover is guaranteed to become a regular Romeo. Charm bags of similar material, inclosed in green or red material, are to be worn next the heart of the person desiring to be loved.

Upon reaching a town where his exhibitions are to be given, the hypnotist always seeks out some local fellows who will act as his confederates. These people are easy to pick up—always some "rummy" who wants to earn a few dollars.

You have to spend several hours instructing such fellows, but they usually do what you tell them, and you pull off a successful show. Before the people get next to your game, you quietly blow out of town.

Some years ago the world heard a great deal of the wonderful feats of a mind reader now dead. I was with him during several of his tours. I shall say nothing of his methods, but I have done similar work, and this is how I did it.

Suppose my performance was in the opera house of a large town. Before the doors were opened, I would visit the hall with an electrician, and have wires run from certain aisle seats to a place in the gallery, where my assistant—a woman—was to be seated.

At a certain period of the performance, I walked down the aisle, asking, in a low voice, questions that are to be answered by my assistant in the gallery. The answer is given me; it is not heard two seats away. I repeat it in a low tone, my head lowered so that my voice strike full into a little telephone arrangement in the breast of my coat.

From that arrangement a wire, concealed by my clothing, runs to my shoe, which has a metal projection on the sole. I press this projection against a similar projection on the floor under the seat, and lo! connection is established with the wire leading to the gallery.

I say to the man in the seat: "What is your address?" at the same time completing the telephonic connection. He replies: "115 South avenue." I repeat this softly to him, as if I didn't understand. Almost immediately the clear reply comes from my confederate in the gallery—she also has a receiver at her ear, concealed by her hat or hair—"115 South avenue."

I move on several seats and try another man. His replies are also repeated from the gallery. Wonderful the people think. This is mind-reading—telepathy—to beat the band. Nothing of the sort; only a simple trick.

I have repeated the trick of locating lost articles in a room. It is the old game of hide and seek amplified. You know; when a lot of children play hide and seek, they cry "hot," or "cold," just as the seeker is near or distant from the object sought.

It's the same way in this mysterious lots-article trick. The seeker, blindfolded, always grasps the wrist of one who knows where the article is concealed. Then, as he approaches it, he can tell, if he be skilful enough, by the quickening pulse beats of the arm in his grasp whether he is approaching the hiding place.

Control of heart action has enabled me to swim over a good many financial whirlpools. Once I struck a doctor in New York who had a pipe dream that he could cure heart disease by hypnotic suggestions. He got hold of me, and I had my heart do a good many amazing stunts. But, in the end, I always caused the organ at his command.

He became so enthused that he had seven other doctors in his office at one time to witness this triumph. For several months I lived like a lord at the expense of this man. I guess he is relating his triumphs yet.

Considering all my knowledge of this game, do you wonder that I take a quiet snicker when I see any faker announcing himself, in big, bold letters, as "The Greatest Trance Medium, Psychic and Clairvoyant in the World," or as "considered by the public as the greatest marvel on earth."

Not one of them could undergo the physical tortures that I have trained myself to withstand. The whole thing is a fake; there's nothing to it. I wish I could get the "guys" who are so willing to spend their money to understand this.

Next week I will explain the system of teaching the "mystic art" by correspondence, and some of the ways "suckers" have been graduated from our "school" as "P. M. H.—Psychic Master of Hypnotism," or "D. S. T.—Doctor of Suggestive Therapeutics."

It was a great game, and many have profited by it. But, then, as some wise guy has remarked, "the world is full of suckers."

REAL HOTELS ON WHEELS.

RATHSKELLERS, PRIVATE DINING ROOMS AND ALL.

The Smoking Car Cafe like a Club room.

It has not been so many years since the rathskeller was an innovation in American hotels, but it was popular from the first.

Increasing travel on the great railway lines demands increasing comforts. Every popular idea of hotel equipment that is possible of adaptation is being seized for the benefit of railroad tourists.

For a long time limitations in the shape and other requirements of the car were stumbling blocks to a really rational style of furnishing, such as one would find it a handsomely fitted home or hotel.

Car designers seemed to have notions that couldn't be rooted out. For instance, it was difficult for them to break away from the rigid lines of the car seat, which originated in the earlier coaches, and which, in turn, had been adopted from the carriages of the day. But they have broken awry at last, and very effectively.

In the sign of the latest rathskeller ca the architect has adopted the features of the Vienna room of a leading Berlin restaurant, regarded as the most pleasing interior of its kind in the world.

You can have a Private Dining Room if you like

Like a Hotel Restaurant, Plate Rail and All.

All the characteristics of the railroad car are missing. The tables are varied in size, and seating two and others four persons.

The chairs are not fixed rigidly in place, nor are they in any wise different from the chairs which could be selected fo any first-class furniture house.

These things have much to do with the transformation of the railroad coach, and its final perfection and simplification; but, in addition, there are many other innovations, all of which contribute largely to the object sought—the elimination of everything suggestive of the typical railroad coach.

Improvements are also noticed in the dining-room car; for instance, effectiveness of decoration has been added to very materially by the plate rail, containing specimens of fine crockery and steins. Over the doors and windows are similar rails. The severity of the illuminating fixtures is displaced by art nouveau effects in verdigris in entire harmony with the elegant interior.

The general effect of the woodwork design in one of these cars is that of a high wainscoating topped off with the plate rail. The color scheme is brown and yellow.

Two private dining rooms, one at either end of the car, are also interesting innovations. Each of these rooms has two tables, with a total seating accommodation of six persons. They are quite roomy, and resemble the private rooms to be found in many restaurants.

The cafe-smoker is another new car on radical lines. It is meant exclusively for men, and is comparable to the men's room in the rathskeller.

In these cars much more room is devoted to the smokers than ever before. Their compartment is more than twenty feet in length, and is the full width of the car. The remainder of the car is devoted to a buffet.

Upholstered in leather, the chairs can be shifted about to suit the pleasure of the passengers. Tables of different sizes scattered around add to the comfort of guests. A semi-circular divan at one end adds to the elegance of the room.

A striking feature noticeable in these new cars is the extreme simplicity and richness of the interior, in comparison with the cars of twenty and twenty-five years ago.

One of the marked individualities of the former epoch was the use, or misuse, of yards and yards of dust-catching plush hangings, with little excuse, or none at all.

In its microbe-harboring mission this material was heartily aided and abetted by gimcrack wood effects.

At that time the struggle seemed to be to load the cars with useless devices adding nothing to the comfort of the passengers.

To-day the effort is made to throw out everything without good reason for existence; while, at the same time, adding all the comforts and conveniences one might find at home or in a first-class hotel.

Truly, the world moves, and the swiftly moving railroad coaches are being made to keep pace with the progress of the age.

IN THE WORLD OF LABOR

IN THE LOOKING GLASS.

THIS world is like a looking-glass,
And if you want to see
People frown at you as you pass,
And use you slightingly;
If you want quarrels, snubs and foes,
Put on a fretful face—
Scowl at the world—you'll find it shows
The very same grimace.

The world is like a looking-glass,
And if you wish to be
On pleasant terms with all who pass
Smile on them pleasantly;
Be helpful, generous and true,
And very soon you'll find
Each face reflected back to you
An image bright and kind.
—Priscilla Leonard in The Churchman.

The American says: Talking to a group of young men in the Carl Schurz funeral train recently, Andrew Carnegie was led into a discussion of socialism and of what the man in New York without a dollar should do. He said: "I am an individualist, and think the state is doing as much as it should. If I were a young man and alone in the world I'd work for a dollar a day if necessary, and I don't think I would ask any one to help me. There is always room for the man who is willing to work, and when I hear to the contrary it seems hard to believe. I know of manufacturers who are willing to pay $2 a day for men, and they tell me they have difficulty in securing labor. Socialism of a sort seems to be growing in this country. I see evidences of it everywhere, but to me it is not the real solution. With health and good habits and the willingness to work the chances in America are as good as they ever were."

The weekly payment of wages is a boon to the working classes that has, within the last few years, become almost general in England. There are still, however, some exceptions to the rule. In the Clyde district an effort is being made to establish the rule. One of the arguments advanced against the rule, and, indeed almost the only one, is that the change would involve two "drinking Mondays" instead of one in a fortnight. Commenting on this Labor Co-Partnership says: "But it is sad that it is possible, with any degree of truth, to point to this Monday scandal. It is quite true that to the majority of workmen the charge has no meaning, but there is a far too large minority who do more harm to themselves on a Saturday than aft the rest of the week. The ruinous waste of physical and mental strength, to say nothing about money, which is caused by the drinking habits of the working classes, is deplorable. There is no artisan class in the world which spends so much of their hardly-earned money in the public houses as our own. This is an ugly fact which must be faced, and it is not the part of a friend to hide it, or explain it away by talk about environment. This sort of thing may do for the politician running a theory, but it hinders real social reform."

"The Brooklyn Eagle of March 5th gives an account of the strike of the employees of the G. & C. Lewis Co., bookbinders, 218 William street, Manhattan, which proved a failure. Two binders, being in arrears of dues to the union, according to the Eagle account, officers of the union waited on the president of the Lewis Co., and informed him that the delinquents would have to pay their dues or be dismissed, otherwise a general strike would be ordered. Mr. Baylis, the president of the company, declining to be a collection agent, the strike was ordered, the men went out, their places were filled, and the stream of trade was continued. The G. & C. Lewis Co. have run a union shop for ten years and paid the highest wages."—From the Inland Printer of May, 1906.

Delegate McDonald has asked the Labor Council of Toronto if they favor the idea of all its members and affiliates refusing to ride on street cars of which motormen are not union men. The Evening Telegram says: It is understood that council has given an implied if not an official consent to the application. If taken up vigorously this means that 16,000 labor men will boycott the car of the motorman who does not disport the white button. If a family of three, on an average, is taken as the total direct representation, this may mean that a force of nearly 50,000 people will place their ban on the non-union driver. Indirectly, citizens who might have sympathy with the movement would swell this total, until the whole became a mass that would make probably an issue out of the question."

The man who is thrifty and saving gets a deal of pleasure out of this world. If he is a workman and lives in town he is sure to own the house he lives in or become the owner of the business he has fitted himself for. If he lives in the country he will not be contented to work by the month for wages any longer than he can get a few hundred dollars ahead to rent a farm for himself. And then he keeps on till he owns a forty, and then an eighty, and before many years he has a well-stocked farm of one hundred acres or more. That makes him independent for life. Many a farmer's boy has drank and smoked and gambled the price of a good farm before he arrived at the age of forty years. The end of that man is a pauper's grave. We have quoted this couplet before in these musings but as it tells the story in a nutshell, here it is again.

"Keep away from the gin-mills and
save up your rocks,
And you will always have tobacco in
your own tobacco box."
—Hamilton Spectator.

The telegraphers' eight-hour law in Maryland went into effect last week.

There are no non-union painting or paper-hanging shops in Memphis, Tenn.

Of the common laborers in Massachusetts, 50 per cent are foreigners.

The labor organizations of Chicago are becoming interested in the crusade against tuberculosis.

The United Garment Workers of America will hold their convention in Toronto during exhibition week.

The biscuit bakers of Toronto have been organized by Mr. John Flett as a branch of the Confectioners' International union.

A number of ministers in Birmingham, Ala., it is announced, will soon become members of the Birmingham Trades Council.

Thus far this year the recent strike at Winnipeg has been the only one in which the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America has engaged.

Boston Sheet Metal Workers' Union has made a demand for an increase of 50 cents a day in the minimum wage, to become effective August 1.

The Toronto local of the Cigarmakers' Union passed an assessment of 50 cents a member in aid of the cigarmakers at San Francisco. The Metal Polishers' Union also sent a subscription of $25 to San Francisco.

The International Association of Car Workers is discussing the advisability of creating a sick and death benefit fund.

Fifteen new unions have been added to the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance since the first of the year.

Five hundred members of the Retail Drygoods Clerks' Union, composed of employees of small dealers in the East Side, New York city, have decided to strike unless their demand for one day off a week is granted.

The subscription taken up among the members of the Bookbinders' Union for the relief of fellow members of San Francisco union who were sufferers by the fire amounted two weeks ago to $1,670 45.

Belleville, Ill., street car men were receiving at the time of organizing several years ago about 12½ cents an hour. At the present time they are receiving $2.15 for a nine-hour day.

A committee of the local trades and labor council has in hand the outlining of a programme for Labor Day, which this year falls on Monday, September 3. The Dominion Trades and Labor Congress will meet in Victoria on the 15th of the same month, and preparations are being made for the entertainment of those attending.

The tenth convention of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, which will meet at Washington on June 12, 1906, promises to be the most important gathering of the representatives of that craft ever held within the history of the organization.

The steam fitters and lathers of Milwaukee struck May 10 for wage betterments. The same day an extended strike of coopers was settled, a four-year trade agreement being the basis of adjustment, in which employees secured concessions.

The Carnegie Steel Company oppose the eight-hour bill now before congress, on the alleged ground that "eight hour shifts" don't pay. Several large concerns in the iron industries have tried the eight-hour day and have reported that they would not go back to the former system.

For the past five years the trades and labor assembly of Springfield, O., has sustained with great success one of the largest University Extension lecture centres which is conducted under the auspices of the University of Chicago.

Buffalo, N. Y., asphalt pavers have received an increase of 25 cents a day. The new scale calls for $2.75 a day of ten hours. The new agreement will run for one year.

Freight handlers of the several railroad systems of Boston, Mass., have requested an increase of about 10 per cent. in wages. They now receive from $1.85 to $1.90 a day.

The annual conference between representatives of the Stove Foundrymen's National Defence association and the Iron Molders' union of North America resulted in a satisfactory settlement. Friendly relations between the two associations have existed for fifteen years.

Merchant Tailors' association of Davenport, Ia., is accused by the union of Journeymen Tailors with precipitating a strike by refusing to deal with the tailors as a union organization. The trouble started several weeks ago, when the union demanded a 10 per cent. wage increase.

It is reported that the Cincinnati Southern is making active preparations for the erection of an immense plant for the construction of its own locomotives at some point on the system in the southern states. The plant, it is estimated, will cost $3,000,000, and will cover an area of fifty acres, and will employ more than 1,000 men.

A sub-committee of the town council of Edinburgh, Scotland, has agreed to recommend that hairdressers' and boot and shoe merchants' premises in the city should be exempt from the Shop Hours Act order enacting a half holiday once a week.

A picturesque fight is in progress at South Bend, Ind., between the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America and the South Bend Railway company. For two years the union has tried to compel the railway authorities to recognize their organization. Now the union is running twenty automobiles which were purchased especially for that purpose in the streets of South Bend in opposition to the trolley cars.

The voting of the operatives concerned in the agitation for weekly pay on the Clyde, Scotland, shows the enormous majority of 13,341 in favor of a strike. The numbers were: For, 16,069; against, 2,728. But there will be no cessation of work at present, as the men have agreed to await the employers' answer, to be given shortly.

The Cigarmakers' International Union has under consideration a plan to lend the surplus funds of the organization to members on easy terms for the purpose of building homes or starting in business.

There is great activity at the Portland Cement Works on Tod Inlet, V. I. The capacity will be doubled, and work in this connection is now being done. This will include a new rotary kiln, and the necessary machinery. Contracts have also been let for the erection of three new cottages for employees, and R. P. Butchart, the managing director, is building a large residence near the plant. There are about 175 men employed by the company, and its pay roll reaches in the vicinity of $9,000 every month.

King Edward, in the course of an audience granted last week to the leaders of the Church Army movement in England, who are endeavoring to deal with the difficult problem created by the appalling condition of laboring men, incidentally mentioned that he was obliged to work hard himself and that his ordinary working day was not one of eight hours, but twelve hours, and that he considered himself fortunate when he accomplished all that he had to do in that time.

The champagne workman of France is generally of a superior type to the factory hand, as much skilled labor is required. Wages run as high as 300 francs a month ($60), besides a bonus. In adopting the bonus system, to be paid only on condition of faithful and loyal service at the end of each year, the champagne manufacturers have effectively cured the strike evil. Cleanliness, order and sobriety are strictly enforced on the part of the employees.

Some few days ago The Colonist received an inquiry respecting the manner and operation of the Alien Labor Act, and the following press dispatch from Toronto, dated May 23rd, will be read with interest: "To constitute an offence under the Alien Labor Act a contract or agreement to give employment must be entered into before a worker is induced to come to Canada. If the encouragement to emigrate comes first there is no offence committed in making a subsequent promise of work. This was the decision rendered today by the divisional court in an appeal from a case brought by the crown against James Merrick, secretary of the Employers' Association. The case was argued before Chief Justice Mulock and Justices Teetzel and Magee."

France is having a labor crisis. Just now the miners of Pas de Calais and Le Nord are trying to get impossible concessions. The Paris postmen are also going on strike and desire to form a union. There is no doubt the wages given new recruits are not sufficient, but they have an allowance toward rent of 250 francs a year. They are clothed by the administration, and it looks as if their lot was not such a miserable one as there are always thousands of candidates on the books from former non-commissioned officers and soldiers.

One of the most remarkable religious philanthropists of the world is Adeline Countess Schimmelman, who recently concluded a special mission to soldiers and sailors in the cosmopolitan city of Cardiff. The countess is 53 years of age, and her life story forms a remarkable romance. For many years she has devoted her life to the welfare of the fishermen and sailors of Germany and Scandinavia, and her name is as well known among them and as deeply respected as is that of Miss Agnes Weston in British ports. The work of the countess among the miners of the Rhine district was also a remarkable record.

John Burns, M. P., is not a Gothenberger. He says: "As to municipalization of the public house, the last thing that municipalities should touch, like individuals is liquor. It will not discourage drinking if it is made cheaper or better, and being both, as municipal control or ownership will make it, the consumption will probably be extended. Ownership by the city will elevate drinking into a civic virtue, boozing will be a test of local patriotism. Workpeople are to drink their village into a free library or park by a process that will land many in the hospital, some in jail, a great number into asylums, all into misery, and not a few to the cemetery. The municipilization of drink will add to the glamor, as it will to the nuisance, of drinking customs."

Perhaps no one has better expressed the difference between the labor unions and the trusts than the Hon. John Morley, member of the British cabinet, when he said: "There is all the difference in the world between the selfishness of a capitalist and the so-called selfishness of a great trade society. The one means an increase of self-indulgent luxury for one man or a single family; the other means an increase of decency, an increase of comfort, increase of self-respect, more ease for the aged, more schooling for the young, not of one family, but a thousand or ten thousand families. Others may call that selfishness if they please. I call it humanity and civilization and the furtherance of the commonwealth."

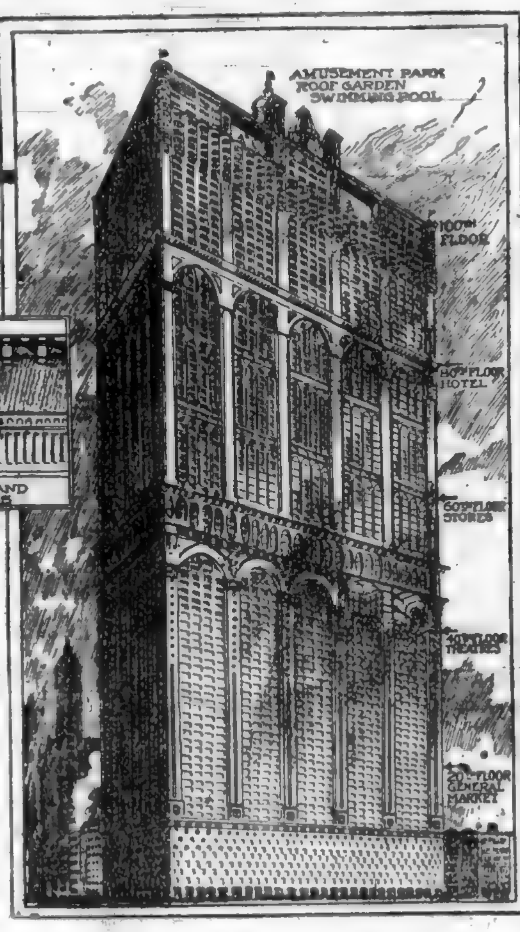
"The earthquake and fire in San Francisco have thrown 300,000 people out of work, and now every town on the Coast is overflowing with people wanting clerical work. A great many of these men, failing to get the work they have been used to, have gone back to San Francisco and accepted jobs at clearing away the debris or other manual labor at $1.50 per day. It would be madness for any outsider to come to California now in hopes of getting work of any description unless one had sufficient capital to provide for a long wait." This was the statement of a gentleman from San Francisco last week.

The Rev. Charles Stebbie, who has of late become quite a well-known writer on labor problems, says: "There are quite a number of employers who are being deluded by the vain hope that if they can abolish the labor union they will have solved the labor question. The labor union is not the labor question. Most of us forget that when we discuss the industrial problem, if every labor union were to be wiped out today the labor question would still be with us, only in a more aggravated form. The labor union is simply a part of that process of evolution which is going on in the industrial world. It will not be destroyed until something better takes its place, and the better system will come as the further result of the same evolution which produced the labor union. In all probability it will be the development of the trades union idea."

CRIPPLED BY KIDNEY DISEASE.

"I was troubled for years with kidney disease and Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have entirely cured me. When I began the use of these pills I could only walk from my bed to a chair. Now I can go to the field and work like any other man." Mr. W. H. Mosher, South Augusta, Grenville County, Ont. This statement is certified to by the Rev. E. H. Emett, Baptist minister of Brocoville, Ont.

ONE HUNDRED STOREY BUILDING FOR NEW YORK.



Newport.—In the street wall of a building at No. 41 Broadway, near Bowling Green, is a bronze tablet marking the spot where Adrain Block, commander of the ship Tiger, erected four wooden huts in November, 1613. These were the first wooden structures built by the hands of white men on Manhattan Island. Near this spot, fifty years afterward, the first brick structure was built with bricks brought from Holland.

Nearly directly across Broadway, in No. 48, is another bronze tablet set in the wall of the first "sky scraper" in the world. It was placed there by the Society of Architectural Iron Manufacturers of New York, and commemorates the erection, in 1888-1889, "in this, the Tower Building, of the earliest example of the skeleton construction, in which the entire weight of the walls and floors is born and transmitted to the foundation by a framework of metallic posts and beams—originated and designed by Bradford Lee Gilbert, architect."

Thus, within an area of one hundred square feet three epochs in the marvelous evolution of New York's upbuilding have had their beginning.

Now another epoch and the most wonderful of all, is about to be inaugurated. Another bronze tablet will have to be cast. It will commemorate the building of the first gigantic concrete structure which will obscure the present skyscrapers of lower Manhattan, just as the ten storey Tower building once reared itself haughtily above the two storey and attic brick houses and as the brick houses had thrown contemptuous shadows upon the squatty huts built in Adrian Block.

Architects in New York are today developing on blue prints substantially the same style of structure Bellamy told about in his fanciful story. In a quiet room that looks down into the area of the tablets in lower Broadway draughtsmen for more than six months, under the direction of two architects, have been working out the plans for New York's first great modern structure.

When the real estate brokers shall have found a suitable city block and experience shall have taught a little more about reinforced concrete construction, the men and the millions will be ready. Conditions peculiar to Manhattan have developed the narrow, "shaft like "skyscraper" to its highest point, and these same conditions will create the first giant structure of fifty stories or more.

American engineers years ago began giving their attention to the concrete problem and they have mastered it. At Broadway and Sixty second street one may see a modern, reinforced concrete building in process of construction. There is no steel frame, no brick, no wood.

The foundations are of concrete. Upon the foundations, instead of upright steel beams, four or five small steel rods, the size of small railroad rails, are set up and the concrete columns are built up about them. Moulds are constructed of planking and the concrete poured into them. When the mixture dries thoroughly, if properly made, it is harder and more enduring than granite; it is more elastic than brick or stone, and absolutely fireproof. Stone of most kinds subjected to extreme heat will crack and disintegrate. Concrete will not. The longer it is exposed to the elements the harder and stronger it becomes.

Theodore Starrett, of the Thompson Starrett Building Construction company, is one among the progressive builders of the present day who believe that concrete is to be an important factor in the evolution and revolution of future building construction.

Mr. Starrett was asked to express his opinion concerning the 100-storey building of the future.

"Will New York have a one hundred storey building in the near future? Perhaps I might say, 'Not yet, but soon.' Some day it will come. Our civilization is progressing wonderfully. Building is one of the chief factors of civilization. In New York—by that I mean Manhattan Island—we must keep on building and we must build upward. Step by step we have advanced from the wooden hut to the thirty storey skyscraper. Practically we have reached the limit in altitude with the present type of buildings. Now we must develop something different, something larger.

"We have about reached the limit so far as modern elevator service is concerned in our high buildings. The weight of the cable for a twenty-eight storey building is something enormous, and if we are to build much higher we must find some new method of perpendicular transportation. The difficulties with plunger elevators are just as great. We are taxing our brains with the problem of horizontal rapid transit, but the problem of vertical rapid transit must soon be one of equal importance. In New York we travel heavenward as well as on the surface.

"Now, about the one hundred storey building. No doubt, instead of the old style elevators now in use it will be equipped with pneumatic tube conveyances, and we shall be shot upward with the rapidity that letters are sent across the Brooklyn bridge. Perhaps we shall have transfer points at each twentieth floor, and at each transfer floor there will be some particular department. Maybe on the twentieth floor we shall have the general market, on the fortieth floor theatres, on the sixtieth the shopping district and so on, for your modern big building of the future will be a city within itself. It will occupy an entire block, maybe more than that.

And there is another interesting feature to be considered in contemplating our one hundred storey building of the future, and that is the made-to-order climate we shall have. When we have at last reached the ideal construction we shall have perfect control of the atmosphere so that there will be no need of going to Florida in the winter or to Canada in the summer. We shall have all varieties to order in our big buildings in Manhattan. We are getting glimpses of that now. In Jacob Schiff's office the atmosphere is controlled and kept cool during the hottest weather in the summer.

"The air is in reality cooled and washed before it goes into the office. Many modern buildings are equipped in a small way for that purpose now and the thing can be carried out on a larger scale when we build our one hundred storey buildings.

"Fanciful as this may seem," concluded Mr. Starrett, "a description of one of our Broadway skyscrapers to our grandfathers would have seemed much more extravagant.

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Fit-Reform Serge Suits are guaranteed all the way through

And the guarantee holds good about the color, as well as the tailoring and fit.

"West Of England" Serge defies rain and sun—and stays a rich, dark blue as long as you care to wear the suit.

Made in both single and double breasted styles.

Fit Reform

ALLEN & CO., 73 Government St.

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The only accurate and reliable map of the new townsite at
THE TERMINUS OF THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY ON KAI-EN ISLAND,
has just been issued from The Colonist presses, and is for sale at the price of $1.00.

This Map has been compiled from actual surveys on the ground, and is the only reliable map of the water-wave about Kai-En Island that can be procured.

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Be sure the heels are stamped.

GOLD SEAL, CRACK PROOF MINING BOOTS

Be sure that the heels and knees are stamped as per cut and that each boot has our "Gold Seal" stamp on the leg.

Manufactured only by
Goodyear Rubber Co., Portland, Or
R. H. PEASE, President.

Beware of Imitations

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ART begins where Nature left off!

Uneven shoulders and hips, portliness, thinness, and round shoulders can each have the defect softened by the Semi-ready methods of adjustment.

A loose-fitting coat, with soft rolling collar, but rather full in front, and with plenty of cloth in the back, makes a round-shouldered man *look* more erect and symmetrical.

Unobtrusive "pepper and salt" patterns or small pin checks give least accent to round shoulders, where pronounced stripes would aggravate the defect.

There's everything in seeing the shape and pattern on your own form *before* you order the cloth made into a suit, which you must accept from a Custom Tailor whether you like the finished effect or not.

Ready to wear in two hours after selection.

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VOL. XCV., NO. 155 VICTORIA, B. C. SUNDAY, JUNE 10, 1906. TWENTY PAGES.

SPECIAL VALUES IN
SHOPPING BAGS

WE HAVE just received direct from Paris a shipment of the most exquisite shopping bags. Every lady in Victoria should call in and inspect these choice creations.

IN ALL the most fashionable shapes in alligator, pressed morocco and kangaroo skins, finished in beautiful shades of lilac, pink, grays, greens, purples, mauves and browns, to match any costume. Many have violets and other flowers embossed in natural colors. Opera bags in ribbed, watered or plain silks, richly ornamented with art metal work and steel signets. The prices are very low for such exquisite goods.

IN SEALSKIN and morocco; blacks, light and dark browns and grays, with stylish gunmetal mountings, at $1.25, $1.75 and $2.

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BONNIE BRAE STRAWBERRIES
Leave your order early for preserving berries.
Finest SKIMMED CREAM, 25c. per jar.
DIXI H. ROSS & CO.
THE GROCERS, 111 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA
TRY OUR BOSTON BAKED BEANS.

A STRAIGHT TIP FOR THE RACES
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A SURE WINNER
'Phone 52—Dixi H. Ross & Co.
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At all First-Class Bars.

Victoria's Most Popular 35c Tea
VERY CHOICE CEYLON TEA, pound, 35c
THE SAUNDERS GROCERY CO., Ltd.
THE FAMILY GROCERS, JOHNSON STREET.

Shipment ex "Beacon Rock."
Bass' Ale and Stout
"BURKE'S BOTTLING." Wholesale by
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Naas River Oolichans
Packed specially for the
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$2.25 PER KEG.
THE WEST END GROCERY COMPANY,
SYDNEY J. HEALD, Manager.
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MINISTERS AT SALT SPRING

Messrs. Tatlow, Fulton and Green Accorded Fine Reception by Residents.

ROUSING MEETING HELD

McBride Government's Policy Endorsed--Some Very Interesting Speeches.

THE largest and most representative meeting that has ever been held on Salt Spring Island took place on Friday evening at Ganges Harbor, when Hon. R. F. Green, chief commissioner of lands and works, Hon. F. J. Fulton, minister of education and provincial secretary, and Hon. R. G. Tatlow, minister of finance, appeared before the electors of the Islands to give an account of their stewardship.

The large hall was filled to overflowing, and many were unable to obtain admittance, crowds being on the steps in an endeavor to hear what the ministers of the government had to say; and by the applause that was meted out to the speakers, it was evident that the electors of that district are thoroughly in accord with the work that has been done by the Conservative government since they have been in office.

The chair was occupied by Capt. Clive Phillipps-Wolley, and along with the members of the government on the platform were A. E. McPhillips, K. C., president of the Victoria Conservative club, and George Jay. The speakers of the evening were Capt. Clive Phillipps-Wolley, Hon. Mr. Tatlow, Hon. Mr. Green, Hon. Mr. Fulton, and Mr. McPhillips. The minister of finance addressed the meeting first, and received great applause at the conclusion of his address. Mr. Green made a very able address, and at times was interrupted by cheers which lasted several minutes, and at the conclusion of his remarks the audience simply rose en masse and cheered him. Although there were a few who came with the intention of being hostile, their attempts were futile, and before the meeting was over they were convinced that the government of the province of British Columbia are working in a business-like manner for the best interests of the province as a whole. Although it was intended that Hon. R. McBride was to have been present, he was unavoidably detained in the upper Mainland, and was unable to reach Salt Spring in time for the meeting, but sent a message of regret.

Chairman's Remarks

The chairman, Capt. Clive Phillipps-Wolley, in his opening remarks said he was pleased to have the opportunity of addressing over the largest meeting that had ever been held in that district. He was especially well pleased to see such a large turnout, when they were practically at the turn of the tide. This was very easily seen when it was considered that many of the strongest supporters of the Liberal party and those who had helped to defeat the Conservative party had retired. He mentioned Messrs. Sifton, Blair, Tarte and Mulock as being some of Sir Wilfrid's strongest supporters, who had deserted him when their strength was most needed. He congratulated them on taking such great interest in the affairs of the province to turn out in such large numbers which he thought augured well for the success of the Conservative party.

Continuing, Capt. Wolley said: "I told you that I would bring the ministers before you to answer any questions and I have kept my promise. The ministers are here and you have the opportunity of asking them any question you may desire.

He then called on Hon. Mr. Tatlow, minister of finance, who, on coming forward, was greeted with applause. In his opening remarks he said he was pleased to see such a large audience and he was of the opinion that it was a good outlook for the Conservative government. He stated that he was prepared to answer any questions, but before doing so he took occasion to explain why Hon. Premier McBride was not present.

Treasury Is Full

Continuing, Capt. Tatlow said that the last time he met the electors of the district he had to tell them a story of an empty treasury as well as a large provincial debt. The conditions of things were now changed and the treasury was overflowing. He told them that the increase of taxes that was made by the government on taking power was absolutely necessary as the government had to negotiate a loan for $1,000,000 as well as arrange for the interest. For this they had to increase the taxes, but this was necessary when it was found that owing to the bad financial condition of the province they had not only to guarantee the loan, but also a heavy interest. The people of the province believed that story and as a result they were able to pass legislation which every one acknowledged to be drastic but necessary. Immediately this action became known the province commenced to occupy a better position in the financial world and the past year saw a surplus of about $25,000. For the present year he stated they would be within their income and they would occupy a still better place in the money markets of the old country. He was of the opinion that in the future it would not be necessary to burden the electors with any increase of taxes. He pointed out that if the country continued to advance in the coming years as it had done in the past, the government will be able to reduce the taxes to such an extent that they will amount to practically nothing, this being provided for by the additional revenue from the mining and other development companies. (Loud cheers.)

Regarding the assessment of the lands he stated that in the near future the government hoped to form a board of equalization composed of seven or eight assessors, who would meet regularly and prepare assessments. He hoped that then the complaint that portions of the province was unfairly taxed would be cleared away. He stated that the record of the government was before them and it would be seen that British Columbia was enjoying a period of prosperity that has never been seen before. (Applause.)

Assessment Act

Regarding agriculture he said that during the past few years there had been great advancement amounting to nearly 40 per cent., and he hoped that the advancement would continue. He referred to the result of the fruit-growing by which the province had been able to win the gold medal in London. This he said was a great help to the province as a whole. The government were also using drastic measures regarding fruit inspection, which he thought, was a great boon to the fruit growers of the province. As the result of the measures taken by the government they had condemned a large amount of fruit from the United States which was affected by disease.

Regarding dairying, he stated that they had secured the services of Mr. Logan to act as inspector of dairies, and he thought that in future the dairies would be looked after as well as any other. He stated that British Columbia did not make enough butter for to supply her own people, but the farmers were taking greater interest, and in the near future the supply would be much greater.

The Railway Question

Regarding the development of the province since the government had refused to grant any railway subsidies, there was more railway construction go-

(Continued on Page Seven.)

STORM KING ON RAMPAGE IN EAST

Ontario Visited by a Howler Which Does Considerable Damage.

BROCKVILLE, Ont., June 9.—A storm that has not been equalled in Brockville in the past forty years or more, lasted several hours this morning. Thunder roared, lightning flashed and the heavy rain gave every indication of a cloudburst, over six inches falling on the level, flooding cellars, stores and washing things out generally.

A timely discovery by a farm hand near Crosby station on Brockville, Westport & Northwestern railway of a washout averted a catastrophe. He happened along shortly before a passenger train from Westport was due and promptly took measures to stop the train.

Killed by Lightning

Port Robinson, Ont., June 9.—During a severe electric storm here last night, Miss Elizabeth Biggar, sister of ex-Rev. Biggar, of Crowland township, was instantly killed by lightning at her home on River Bank, three miles from here.

Storm Was General

Montreal, June 9.—Despatches from Niagara Falls, Beamsville, Hamilton, Brantford, London and St. Thomas, report heavy damage by severe windstorm and lightning yesterday.

Plate glass windows were blown in on the business streets of Hamilton, and 300 feet of the roof of the International Harvester company's main building was carried away. Lines of communication suffered severely.

At St. Thomas, a portion of the roof of the Michigan Central railway shops was blown away. Street car and power service was suspended. The ninety-foot elevator tower at Port Stanley was blown down.

At Chatham the tower at Falk street Methodist church collapsed and beautiful trees, the growth of years, were uprooted. Factory chimneys were levelled and lines of communication disabled.

East of Windsor all wires were down and marks of the storm's devastation were everywhere in evidence.

Rodney and Sarnia received the full brunt of the storm, industrial and milling plants suffered, including W. F. Lawrence & Son's mill, from which 1,500 feet of roofing was torn away.

ST. ALICE
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NATURAL
MINERAL WATER
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ROSSLAND ORE SHIPMENTS.

Rossland, B. C., June 9.—The shipments for the week were as follows: Centre Star, 2,130; Le Roi, 2,580; Le Roi No. 2, 600; Crown Point, 65 tons. Total for week, 5,375 tons, and for the year, 143,559 tons.

SOUNDS NOTE OF WARNING

London Economist Sees Danger Because of Laurier's Plunging Policy.

EXPENDITURE IS ALARMING

Carnegie Terms Dominion the "Scotland of North America."

LONDON, June 9.—The Economist today publishes a special article telling a rather doleful tale of Canada's financial position. It treats of the provinces' demand for increased federal subsidies, which is spoken of as a grave question. It says:

"The demand comes at a time when the federal finances are in a condition not entirely satisfactory, even to friends of the government. Expenditure on revenue and capital account have been growing more rapidly than the country's progress. The federal debt for this reason is greater per head than that of the United States. The construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific entails a large increase."

The article adds that there is no occasion for alarm. "Canada," it says, "can stand a strain that would break the back of an old community, but the inevitable reaction cannot be far off."

Scotland of North America

At the opening of the library at Coatbridge, Scotland, Andrew Carnegie referred to Canada as the Scotland of North America. In Canada was a virile race. Scotch predominating. Speaking there, he had told them they ought to annex and govern the States, as Scotland did England; and he hoped that he had laid seeds of a future harvest.

Memorial Statue

A memorial statue to the Marquis of Dufferin was unveiled at Belfast by Marquis of Londonderry. Figures on either side of pedestal represent India and Canada.

Commissioner of Commerce

Commercial intelligence department of the board of trade is sending out Richard Grigg to Canada. He will visit all important old and new centres of commerce, reporting on his return as to the expediency and cost of appointing correspondents to the board of trade in all cities and towns of the Dominion.

ANOTHER C. P. R. PROJECT.

Montreal, June 9.—(Special)—It is reported that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is preparing to build another line through the Rocky Mountains at a point north of the present route through Kicking Horse Pass, and that work will commence on this line without delay. The story goes that the new route will be through the Yellowhead Pass, which is about 380 miles north of Kicking Horse Pass and which is the best railway route through the mountains.

The C. P. R. does not confirm a report that it has secured right of way through the Yellowhead Pass and has engineers in the field making preliminary surveys.

BRITAIN'S NAVY AT HUGE MIMIC WAR

Greatest Aggregation of Fighting Ships Ever Assembled.

LONDON, June 9.—Although "war" has not yet been declared, the mobilization of the British fleet was practically completed today. It is ready to meet all eventualities and repel the expected attack of an imaginary enemy now assembled off the west coast of Ireland and threatening to make a descent on the coast of England. The greatest aggregation of fighting ships ever assembled, totalling 325 warships of various types and sixty-three thousand men, is participating in the mimic warfare which is designed to show the efficiency of the new admiralty system for the defence of the British coasts and commerce on the high seas. One of the most interesting features is to be the collecting of British merchantmen at certain ports and convoying them to home points. The force is

Divided into Two Fleets

the red (British), consisting of 235 vessels, including sixty-six torpedo boats and submarines, and the blue (the enemy), consisting of ninety warships without torpedo boats or submarines.

Admirals Sir Arthur Wilson and Lord Charles Beresford command the red fleet, while Vice Admiral Sir William Pakenham commands the "enemy." The manoeuvres are divided into two sections: First, the attack and defence of the coasts, on which torpedo craft and submarines will play an important part; second, the defence of the seaboard commerce and food supplies, and at the same time maintaining the inviolability of the English coasts.

Admiral May is now concentrating the Atlantic fleet and the first cruiser squadron, the latter in command of Vice Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, at Berhaven, the enemy's territory, consisting of Ireland, Scotland and the Channel islands, while Admiral Wilson, with the Channel fleet, together with the reserve vessels, has taken up

Strategic Positions

along the coast of England. Lord Beresford's Mediterranean squadron, with which constant wireless communication is kept up, is centred at Gibraltar in readiness to operate in the protection of merchantmen against raids of the enemy on their routes. Great activity prevails at Portsmouth, Portland, Milford, Cardiff and other ports which will be placed on a war footing June 12th. The defences will be kept constantly manned in anticipation of a sudden descent of the blue fleet.

For the first time army officers are being embarked on the warships so as to enable them to become familiar with naval problems in their bearing on military operations. The area of the manoeuvres is between sixty and thirty degrees north latitude and ten degrees east and twenty degrees west longitude. They will continue until noon July 2nd.

WOMEN'S PRESS CLUB.

Officers Elected at a Business Session Held Yesterday.

Winnipeg, June 9.—A business session occupied the attention of the ladies attending the convention of the Canadian Women's Press Club Saturday, the chief business being the election of officers. For the presidency, Mrs. Kate Simpson Hayes, Miss Barry, Mrs. Coleman and Miss Cameron were nominated but the three last named ladies withdrew, each expressing a wish that Mrs. Hayes might be elected by acclamation, which was enthusiastically agreed to.

Vice presidents were elected as follows: British Columbia and Alberta, Miss Agnes Deans Cameron, Victoria; Manitoba and Saskatchewan, Miss Lindsay, (Winnipeg Free Press); Quebec and Ontario, Miss Barry, (Le Journal De Francois,) Montreal; Prince Edward Island and the Maritime provinces, Miss M. A. Wallace, Halifax. Miss Hughes, of Ottawa, was appointed recording secretary. Mrs. McLagan was elected historian to the club by acclamation. Mrs. C. P. Wilker, Winnipeg, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Watt, of Edmonton, treasurer; Miss Ledlard, of Winnipeg, auditor.

Miss Dawson proposed that the retiring president, Mrs. Coleman ("Kit") be honorary president and this was carried by acclamation. Mrs. Coleman accepted the position in a brief but graceful speech, saying she "liked to write but not to talk about it."

BROTHIER SCANDAL TO NOW STIR OTTAWA

Member for Vancouver to Ask Unpleasant Questions of Government.

OTTAWA, June 9.—R. G. Macpherson, Liberal member for Vancouver, has given notice of the following motion he will put in the House: "Has one Brother, a convict serving a seven year sentence in British Columbia penitentiary, been released? How long did he serve? On whose recommendation was he released? Will government bring down all papers in connection with matter?"

Supplementary Estimates

The cabinet today was engaged in considering supplementary estimates. Considerable difference of opinion exists among ministers respecting proposed amendments to Privy Councillors' Annuities Bill.

It is stated that Sir Elzear Taschereau, late chief justice will represent Canada at the July sittings of the judicial committee of Privy Council in London.

N. W. M. P. Force in Yukon

Major Wood who has been on a visit to England left for Dawson yesterday. He was informed before his departure that the Mounted Police force in the Yukon will be reduced by fifty this year.

STRIKE AT ST. JOHN.

St. John, N. B., June 9.—Because of a demand for an increase in wages not being complied with, several large mills here will be tied up and approximately five hundred men will be idle. All this number are not regarded by mill owners as being on a strike, but those known as deal pilers are, and they number about forty-five men in seven mills.

REVOLUTIONISTS VICTORIOUS.

Government Forces Are Repulsed in Southern Guatemala.

Mexico City, June 9.—Salvador advices today report a great victory for the revolutionists, who repulsed a vigorous attack by government forces in southern Guatemala, although the government forces had artillery and kept up a terrific cannonade for six hours. The revolutionary forces fought desperately and as a result of their success there is great rejoicing in their camp.

President Cabreras cabinet has resigned in a body and intense excitement prevails in Guatemala City, where it is believed that the revolutionists are on the way to the capital and may reach there by Tuesday.

PREMIER IS HOME AGAIN

Hon. Richard McBride Completed Tour of the Kootenay Country.

WELCOMED EVERYWHERE

On All Sides He Saw Abundant Evidences of Progress and Prosperity.

PREMIER McBRIDE returned yesterday from the southeastern portion of the province, where he has been travelling for the past two weeks. The Premier states that his trip has been particularly with the object of visiting Southeast Kootenay and was in pursuance of the policy adhered to since the present government took office, of having the ministers make themselves personally familiar with as much of the province as possible, so as to be in a position to administer affairs more efficiently by understanding the needs of the people of the various localities. He expresses himself as greatly impressed with the marked increase in development and the hopeful tone to be met with everywhere in the interior, sure signs of the increasing wave of prosperity that is being felt throughout the province.

At Revelstoke

where Hon. Mr. Green met him, there are no vacant houses; Mr. Lindmark's sawmill is in full progress; other lines of business are active, and great hopes are entertained of the benefit that will accrue from the renewal of mining in the Big Bend country, which is tributary to that city. The ministers, with a party including Thomas Taylor, M. P. P.; C. F. Lindmark; J. L. Woodrow, a mining man; Mr. Bradshaw, who represents Buffalo and Pittsburg capitalists largely interested in the Big Bend; A. C. Kincaid, one of the owners of the steamer Revelstoke, and A. Johnson of the Mail-Herald, boarded the steamer and had a delightful and instructive trip up the Columbia to Downey Creek, 40 miles from Revelstoke. Not only has this region immense timber and mining wealth, but the lovely scenery should make it a favorite resort for tourists when its attractions become better known, "Another wonderfully

Delightful Trip,"

said the Premier, "is that from Golden to Windermere, on the Columbia. Captain Armstrong has a well appointed steamer, the Ptarmigan, and all along the salt of a hundred miles there is something interesting to see. The country is very diversified—snow-capped hills rich in mineral, large areas of pastoral land and many fine farms. The people of the valley naturally are anxiously awaiting the building of the railway to open up this magnificent region, and they will not have long to wait apparently, as we saw three large construction camps grading the first ten miles of the Kootenay Central Railway south from Golden.

"We stopped at various places and talked with the business men and settlers, finding out their wants and the needs of the districts; and we certainly had a most cordial reception everywhere. At the request of the people, the Chief Commissioner and I gave addresses, and I am happy to say that the government seems to have succeeded in giving

Satisfaction

by its administration of the country's affairs. At Golden the meeting was presided over by Captain Armstrong. On reaching Wilmer at 11 o'clock at night, we were surprised to find the whole town awake and had the pleasure of speaking to a crowded meeting, with Mr. John McLeod in the chair, many ladies being in the audience. Mr. John Taynton presided at a meeting at Wildermere last Thursday week, and the next morning, when the steamer reached Spillamacheen, we found the settlers for miles around gathered at the landing, and at their request a meeting was held on the deck of the steamer, before breakfast.

"After returning to Golden we proceeded to Field, where Mr. Arthur Lynes presided at an impromptu gathering. From there we returned to Revelstoke, the Chief Commissioner returning to the Coast, while I went south through Nelson to Moyie, Cranbrook and Fernie. All along the route are to be seen the evidences of prosperity, and especially gratifying is the interest that is being taken in fruit-growing. From what I could gather from the many people I met, Kootenay will take a high rank

As a Fruit Producer

The towns, too, look very prosperous. At Cranbrook the travel was very heavy, and the hotels were crowded. Fernie is rapidly becoming a well-built city, among the latest buildings being a very fine structure for the coal company's offices. I should greatly have liked to visit other places in the district, but my time being limited, I was obliged to return home. I was much pleased with what I saw, and gathered a great deal of information as to the requirements of the country. I am a firm believer in the members and the government meeting with the people as much as possible, and in bearing in mind that the ministers are the servants of the people and should do their best to attend to the wants of the less settled districts as much as to the large centres of population.

SUNDAY, JUNE 10TH

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J. M. NAGANO & CO.

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A HEALTHY HAILSTONE.

Saratoga, N. Y., June 9.—A succession of storms this afternoon caused much damage in this section and the lower Adirondacks. A prominent physician and others of Ketchum's Corners claim to have picked up hailstones that were 10 inches in circumference.

SERIOUS TRAIN WRECK.

Atlanta, Ga., June 9.—Information received here by the Postal Telegraph company, says that the passenger train on the Georgia railway, which left Atlanta at 8:30 o'clock was wrecked this evening four miles east of Kakaka, Ga. The news was brought to Camam by a trainman, who had run the distance to report the accident. He could give only the information that the train, running at a rapid rate had run into a siding and that several persons had been killed.

STORM IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 9.—From many points in this section tonight come reports of deaths and damage by severe electric storms such as has prevailed in this section for the past week. At Monongahela this afternoon the storm was accompanied by a high wind that uprooted trees and blew down many small buildings. Residences were struck by lightning, telephone business was put out of operation and although the storm only lasted half an hour several thousand dollars' damage was done.

PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

Foreign Mission Work Reported on Yesterday.

London, Ont., June 9.—Foreign mission work of the church was reported on and discussed by the Presbyterian general assembly last night. In no work has the Presbyterian church of Canada been more successful than in its foreign mission work and the tone of the addresses was most optimistic. In India a revival is being experienced, similar in many respects to that of Wales, although not so widespread.

The story of all the missionaries who spoke was one of the difficulties overcome and triumphs achieved. There was deep gratitude expressed that work was not hampered by debate in any field and was being vigorously pushed all along the line.

While the meeting was in progress, a terrific storm struck the city, cutting off all lights, but interest in the proceedings of the meetings was so great that the storm disturbed no one.

MR. BECKWITH HOME AGAIN.

Some Impressions Gained on His Trip to Eastern Canada.

J. L. Beckwith, who has just returned from a short business trip to the east, when interviewed by a Colonist reporter yesterday, stated that his trip of three weeks was of too short a duration to see as to how things are progressing in the eastern provinces, but business in Montreal seemed to be good.

The wheat crop in the Northwest is in a satisfactory condition. J. J. Hill took Winnipeg by storm when he decided to make that city a terminal point for the Great Northern railroad. Mr. Hill thinks the time for railway subsidies is past, and the first thing he did in the case of Winnipeg was to ask for right-of-way. The Great Northern railway has bought property in Winnipeg to the amount of $3,000,000.

He noticed among the wealthier class in Winnipeg a desire at some future date to make Victoria their permanent home, and there is no doubt but that quite a number of residents from Winnipeg will have homes established here.

Mr. Beckwith traveled west in company with Mr. John Arburthnot, a well known public man in Winnipeg, who has acquired a home in Victoria.

A SAN FRANCISCO PHYSICIAN.

Uses Herpicide Successfully in Treating Sycosis of the Beard.

He says: "I recently treated a case of sycosis (similar to 'barber's itch') of the lower lip, with Newbro's Herpicide. There was an extensive loss of beard with inflammation extending well down on the chin. The result of the application of Herpicide was most gratifying. The loss of beard ceased and a new growth of hair is now taking place over the once inflamed area.

(Signed) "Melville E. O'Neill, M. D., "945 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal."

Herpicide kills the dandruff germ and permits the hair to grow abundantly.

Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

C. H. Bowes & Co., 98 Government St., Special Agents.

FRIGHTFUL EXPLOSION.

Eleven Men Killed and Five Injured at Plant in Pennsylvania.

Lancaster, Pa., June 9.—Eleven persons were blown to pieces and five others seriously injured by the explosion of a dynamite plant near Pequa, along the Susquehanna river. The accident was one of the most horrible in the history of Lancaster county. The victims were literally torn to pieces, not enough remaining of a single body to make identification possible. The cause of the explosion is not known. The two unknown residents of York county who were killed had just started to drive from the place with a load of dynamite.

The dead are: Benjamin Gerhardt, aged 22; Benjamin Riner, 21; George R nearx, 20; Fred Rice, 23 (married); Collins Parker, 18; Phares Schoff, 18; William Funk, 19; John Boatman, 17; an unknown man, two men (unknown), residents of York county. All except the last two lived in the immediate vicinity of the dynamite plant.

The seriously injured are: Walter Brown, Martin Riner, George Gray and Jacob Schoff.

They had scarcely gained a distance of seventy-five feet when the plant blew up with a detonation that was plainly heard fifteen miles away. A great cloud of smoke covered the site of the factory, and when it had cleared away there was not a vestige of the horses, wagon or men who had left the factory only a moment before. The air was filled with debris and fragments of human bodies, and pieces of flesh and limbs were found hanging on the trees nearly one hundred yards from the scene of the disaster. The remains of those who had been killed were picked up and placed in soap boxes, identity being impossible. Some of whom it is thought will die were taken to their homes in the vicinity.

The dynamite plant was owned by G. R. McAbee & Co., of Pittsburg, and manufactured the explosive for use in the Pennsylvania railroad construction work under way in this section. It was situated midway between Pequa and Martic Forge.

VIN ST. MICHEL

THE VERY BEST

INVALID WINE

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

R. P. RITHET & CO., LIMITED

PACIFIC COAST AGENTS

STEEL ORDERED FOR MIDWAY AND VERNON

Cape Breton Mills Will Supply Fourteen Tons of Rails on Rush Order.

Montreal, June 9.—Fourteen thousand tons of steel rails for the Midway & Vernon Railway have just been ordered, and the continuation of construction of this railway is to be started within a very short time, according to information secured in this city and New York, where the capital behind the road comes from.

The rails have been ordered from the Dominion Iron & Steel Company of Sydney, Cape Breton, and the order will be rushed out as soon as the works can commence on it.

It is understood that the rails will be shipped across the continent over the C. P. R. in preference to transportation around the Horn, because of the desirability of saving time.

Since the decision in favor of the Midway & Vernon as against the province of British Columbia on a reference as to the disputed subsidy claimed by the former, the backers of the railway company have been busy arranging to go ahead with the building of the road. Some ten or twelve miles of it has already been graded and made ready for the steel. This work was performed out of Midway.

Grading will probably be pushed ahead this summer and tracklaying will be commenced just as soon as the rails are on the ground, if present plans are carried out.

There is considerable speculation in railway circles as to where the control of the Midway & Vernon will go when it is completed, and as to what roads it will make connections with. The Midway terminal of the railway will be accessible by both the V. V. & E. and the C. P. R. lines, while at Vernon there is possible connection with the main line of the C. P. R. by a provincial government-owned road running from Okanagan to Sicamous. This short government line is now operated by the C. P. R.

RUSSIA'S TALE OF WOE.

Warsaw, July 9.—The revolutionary movement is increasing. Between 6 and 7 o'clock this evening in different parts of the city bands of terrorists simultaneously attacked twenty government alcohol stores, and, threatening the clerks with revolvers, robbed them of cash and stamps. In some of the stores fights ensued and infantry patrols were called out to restore order. Two terrorists were killed and one Cossack officer, a policeman, a soldier and three clerks were wounded.

TO FIGHT EXTRADITION.

Former C. P. R. Customs Inspector Denies Charge of Shortage.

New York, June 8.—David Hobbs, a former customs inspector of the Canadian Pacific railway, arrested in this city Thursday night, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Alexander today and remanded until Friday next for examination. Bail was refused. It is alleged Hobbs is $60,000 short in his accounts. Hobbs denies the charge and has retained counsel. He will fight extradition.

ACTION AGAINST ANARCHISTS.

King Alfonso Will Strongly Support International Measures.

Madrid, June 9.—King Alfonso, replying yesterday to an address of the presidents of the senate and chamber of deputies, congratulating their majesties on their recent escape from death, announced that he would strongly support international action against anarchists. He said:

"In the presence of a crime in no way justifiable and the injury caused to innocent persons, the wisdom of parliament will undoubtedly find means to protect lives from distorted minds and other nations will participate in simultaneous efforts to assure safety to human life."

The Palms, 14 Fort street, open from 7:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Admirers of good healthy food and home made bread and cooking, and service exclusively by white people, should appreciate eating in such a place. "Cleanliness, especially in eating, is next to Godliness."

Boy's sweaters for camping. English make, all wool. All sizes in White, Navy and Cardinal; 75c. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

St. Andrew's Society.—A meeting of St. Andrew's society will be held tomorrow evening at Sir William Wallace hall.

Church Parade.—On Sunday, the 8th of July, the members of the Loyal Orange association, accompanied by the Sons of England, will attend divine service in the First Presbyterian church, at 11 a. m., where Rev. Dr. Campbell will deliver an appropriate sermon.

Local Composer's Work.—Another local composer, Sidney Talbot, is offering his latest work entitled "A Melody of Song," published by Whaley Royce & Co., Toronto. This composition has met with widespread popularity in the East and the same will, no doubt, be greatly appreciated by lovers of music in this city.

Decoration Day.—The Decoration Day committee of the Knights of Pythias, consisting of Ione Temple No. 8, Rathbone Sisters, Far West No. 1, and Victoria No. 17, held their meeting last Tuesday evening to arrange for the "Memorial Day Service" on Sunday, June 17th. This is a day to which all members look forward to with special interest and on which the Knight of Pythias spare no pains to honor the memory of their departed brethren. Flowers will be received at Castle hall, Sunday morning after 9 o'clock. It has been decided to hire the Fifth Regiment band for the occasion.

Dunsmuir Will Case.—According to word received here today, the law lords of the privy council will hear the appeal in the Hopper-Dunsmuir will case the first week in July, says the Vancouver Province. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, counsel for Mrs. Joan Dunsmuir, is now in London; E. V. Bodwell, K. C., counsel for the actress, will leave for England this week; and E. P. Davis, K. C., representing James Dunsmuir, will leave early next week.

Local News

Donation to Hospital.—The honorary treasurer of the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the sum of $100 from Mr. J. B. Hobson.

St. John's Guild.—The members of St. John's junior guild are reminded that the meeting on Monday evening (the 11th inst.) in the guildroom, will be one of special importance, and a full attendance is hoped for under the circumstances.

Looking For Lumber.—D. McDonald, the railway contractor of Winnipeg, who is under contract to build 300 miles of the Grand Trunk Pacific from Winnipeg west in company with P. Roe, of Port Moody, and T. S. Barassfield, of Vancouver is negotiating with the Nanaimo mills for lumber.

A Tally-Ho Party.—A very enjoyable tally-ho party was given by Mrs. Fred Peters, of Oak Bay, yesterday afternoon. White's tally-ho was engaged, and the party enjoyed a pleasant drive to Cordova bay, where tea was served on the arrival of the tally-ho.

Trustee Election.—As far as is known only two candidates will be nominated tomorrow to fill the vacancy on the board of school trustees caused by the resignation of Robert Mowat. They are A. B. McNeill and P. J. Riddell. Nominations will be received by returning officer Northcott at room 9, city hall, between the hours of 12 and 2 p. m. The election will be held on Thursday, June 14th.

Fisheries Commission.—The B. C. Fisheries commission will not reassemble till Wednesday, June 20th, on which date it will meet, in private session, at the Hotel Vancouver at 2:30 p. m. After the commission has considered the many phases of the fisheries question that have been presented to it, visits will be made to the canneries, traps, etc., and a joint conference with the Washington state fisheries officials will also be held.

McGill Matriculation.—On Tuesday next, the matriculation examinations in connection with McGill University will open in the High school with Superintendent F. Eaton as presiding examiner. There are 45 candidates writing on this examination, which will continue until Wednesday, June 20th. On the conclusion of the McGill matriculation examinations, the High school entrance begins the first day of the examination, being Wednesday, June 20th. The public schools will close on June 22nd.

Swimming at the Gorge.—The bathing pavilion at the Gorge park was opened to the public yesterday afternoon, and a large number took advantage of the opportunity to have "a dip." The provincial police were also on hand and did good work in keeping order and preventing the bathers from undressing in view of the pleasure-seekers. The bathing pavilion will be open continuously all summer, and it is expected that it will prove an interesting attraction.

Lumber For San Francisco.—A contract for two million feet of lumber to be used in rebuilding San Francisco has been placed with mainland firms by Mr. Emil Guenther, the architect. Mr. Guenther tried to secure five million feet at first, but found the mills so rushed with orders that he had to content himself with two millions. Mr. Guenther is backed by two capitalists in this lumber exporting venture. He has left for San Francisco and will call at Seattle and Portland on the way down to try to secure a ship to take at least part of the lumber.

Scripture Union.—A mass meeting of children and young people in connection with the Scripture union will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Metropolitan Methodist church, Pandora street, and on Wednesday evening at 8:30 a lantern lecture entitled "A Student's Life at Cambridge" will be given in the St. Andrew's church school room by Rev. O. C. Bull, B. A. An admission of 25 cents will be charged, and the proceeds will be devoted to the extension of the Scripture union work in Canada.

Mr. Arbuthnot's Plans.—Jno. Arbuthnot, of Winnipeg who is reported yesterday, has arrived to take up his residence in this city, will not give up business in Winnipeg, but continue to be identified with his lumbering enterprises. He is too energetic a man to retire from business, and besides continuing to carry on affairs in the prairies he will seek investments in this province. He intends going into the milling industry on the Pacific coast, and at the present time has under consideration some propositions. He is not in a position at present to say else with what he will identify himself, but his intention is to enter into some lumbering industry here. Victoria gains in Mr. Arbuthnot a live up to date business man.

Activity In Cassiar.—F. W. Jackson and J. H. Mierie, two Cassiar mining men, are at the Dominion. They came down the Stikine on the steamer Hazelton, which was in operation on the river up to the time of the accident on the Mount Royal. When they left Telegraph Creek, snow lay deep on the ground and travel on foot could only be accomplished by means of snow shoes. The snow, however, was something in which all mining men in the country took a special interest. There had been a heavy fall of it and the result will be that when the warm weather sets in there will be an abundance of water for sluicing purposes. Messrs. Jackson and Mierie report that there is a big movement of mining men and prospectors in Cassiar this year.

Important Sales.—L. Eaton & Co., the Fort street auctioneers, are advertising two important sales for the coming week. The first will take place on Tuesday at 10:30 a. m. in the Institute hall. In this sale are many handsome pieces of furniture, much of which has been used but very little. The lot of furniture is valued at close on $3,000, and included in the list are two handsome mahogany parlor suites, a Bell organ, oak dining suite and many other handsome articles too numerous to mention. Special attention is drawn to the time and place of the sale, Tuesday next at 10:30 a. m. in the Institute hall. The second sale will take place Wednesday, when, acting under instructions from Dr. West, he will dispose of all his household furniture, including a large number of pot plants and ferns. This sale will take place Wednesday at 11 o'clock at the residence, corner of Carr street and Dallas road.

Refuge Home Committee.—The annual meeting of the Refuge Home committee will be held at the home, North Pembroke street on Tuesday the 12th inst., at 2:30 p. m.

Queen Alexandra Hive.—The regular review of Queen Alexandra Hive of the Maccabees will be held on Monday, June 11th at W. C. T. U. hall at 8 o'clock sharp. Mrs. Kemp of Vancouver will be present. All members of the Hive are requested to be present.

Ladies of Maccabees.—The regular review of Victoria Hive No. 1, Ladies of the Maccabees will be held on Tuesday evening punctually at 8 o'clock. Mrs. Kemp, deputy supreme for British Columbia will be in the city and will address the meeting. All officers and members are urgently requested to attend as business of an important nature will be transacted. Members from other hives are especially invited to be present.

Garden Party.—The ladies of St. Saviour's church, Victoria West, are arranging for a garden party on Tuesday, June 26th for which Mrs. Brae, Craigflower Road is kindly lending her pretty grounds which stretch down to the Arm. It is expected to be a very bright social affair. There will be music in the afternoon as well as Mr. Longfield's orchestra in the evening.

Laid in the Grave.—The funeral of the late William Hannan took place yesterday afternoon at 2:30 from the parlors of the British Columbia Funeral Furnishing company where service was conducted by the Rev. W. L. Clay and also at the grave. There was a large attendance of friends and many flowers. The following acted as pallbearers: Arthur Jaques, Robt. Chadwick, Wm. Berryman, Wm. Patterson, J. W. Meldram, E. Clyde.

St. Barnabas Festival.—The following will be the musical arrangements for the St. Barnabas festival on Monday evening at 8 o'clock: Violin and organ, "As Pants the Hart," Spohr; processional hymn, 396; proper Psalms, 67 and 150; magnificat, Adams in D; nunc dimittis, Adams in D; anthem, "In Jewry is God known," Dr. Clarke Whitfield; hymns, 413 and 412; vesper, "Jesus We Pray Thee," Armitage; recessional hymn 438; organ, Marche de Triomphe, Wolstenholme Emery. Preacher, The Rev. C. H. H. De Massey-Bloor, rector of Everett, Washington.

Aged Women's Home.—The management of the Aged Women's Home desire to extend grateful thanks for the following donations received during May: Mrs. Godfrey Booth, parcel of clothing; Miss Anderson, oranges; Miss Spencer, cards; Mrs. Van Tassel, eggs; Mrs. Shotbolt, eggs and potatoes; Mrs. Hanna, jacket; A Friend, eggs; Mrs. Jones, clothing; Mrs. Dunbar, cash; Mr. Marvin, cash; Mrs. Carne, cash; Mrs. T. Burns, cash; Mrs. Erie McKay, cash; Mr. Virtue, cash; Times and Colonist daily papers.

"Musical America."—Today at the Gorge park there will be a disc deposited bearing the following on its face: "If presented by subscribers to Musical America, the standard musical news paper of the world, this disc will be exchanged for two tickets for the Riedelsberger-Dahl Arion concert on June 19th, 1906, upon presentation to Seymour H. O'Dell, special British Columbia agent, Musical America, Balmoral hotel, Victoria, B. C." This disc will not be hidden away in any obscure place, but will be placed where it may be readily picked up.

Annual Pound Party.—The annual pound party in aid of the B. C. Protestant Orphanage will be held at the home, Hillside avenue, on Wednesday, June the 13th from 3 to 6 when all who are desirous of giving a helping hand whether large or small to that deserving institution are most cordially invited to do so. Mr. Longfield has kindly offered to supply a choice programme of music for the afternoon, and 'busses, free of charge, will meet the cars at Hillside avenue to convey visitors to and from the home. Through the kindness of Messrs. Robert Porter & Sons, parcels left at their store, Douglas street, will be conveyed to the Orphanage.

Carnival At Gorge.—On Saturday, June 16th a carnival is to be held at the Gorge park from two to ten p. m., under the auspices of the Auxiliary Anti-Tuberculosis society. The affair is given under the patronage of the lieutenant governor and Mrs. Dunsmuir, Bishop and Mrs. Perrin, Archbishop Orth and Mayor Morley, and the committee of ladies anticipate a huge success. Refreshments of all kinds will be served during the afternoon and evening and an Aunt Sally and fortune telling tents provided for amusement. An open air concert will take place in the evening given by ladies in Spanish costumes. A prize has been offered for the best illuminated and decorated boat. It is hoped that the efforts of this worthy society will be crowned with success and that large crowds will attend the carnival on Saturday next.

Woman's Auxiliary.—The annual meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary in this diocese will be held on Tuesday. There will be a celebration of the Holy Communion in Christ Church cathedral at 8 a. m. and matins with a sermon by the Rev. R. Connell at 10. The meeting will be called to order in Christ Church schoolroom at 11 o'clock when, after the roll call etc., an address will be given by Miss Halson, general Dorcas secretary of the diocese of Toronto, who happens to be visiting Victoria, and after the missionary intercession at noon, a paper will be read by Mrs. Holmes, of the St. Michael, Lake branch, upon the formation of boys' missionary branches. At 1 there will be a picnic luncheon in Bishopsclose garden, and at 2 p. m. the afternoon session will be held. The order of proceedings will be the president's (Mrs. Perrin) address, reports of diocesan officers and election of officers for the ensuing year; a paper will be read by Mrs. Toller of the Christ church branch upon the duties and responsibilities of a Woman's Auxiliary member; a missionary address will be given by Miss A. E. Allen of the Uganda mission, and a paper will be read by Miss Ard upon the needs of the church in Saskatchewan. The meeting will be closed by an address by the bishop. In the evening the members of the Woman's Auxiliary are invited to a social gathering at Bishopsclose from 8 to 10 p. m.

Don't Drink.—Don't drink out of common glasses when you can get pretty lemonade sets, consisting of a pitcher and six tumblers for $1.10, other sets at $1.50, $1.60, $1.75, $2 and $2.25. Pretty shapes and exquisite patterns. See our window for particulars. R. A. Brown & Co., 80 Douglas street.

Quality Never Sacrificed

In order to give Quantity. Patronise us once and you will constantly.

CARNE'S 5 O'CLOCK TEA, in packets, per lb .... 40c. and 50c.
CARNE'S BLENDED COFFEE—Try it—per lb. .... 40c.
CHASE & SANBORN'S COFFEE, 1-lb. tins, per lb .... 40c.
CROWN COFFEE, 1-lb. tins, per lb. .... 40c.

Carne's Up-to-Date Cash Grocery

Corner Government and Fort Streets. 'Phone 586

HUMBER BICYCLES

FIFTY-FIVE DOLLARS

These are the production of the genuine and only Humber factory, at Coventry, England. They are guaranteed fully, and up to the Humber standard. Call and see them.

THOS. PLIMLEY: Opp. the Postoffice, GOVERNMENT ST.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

MARRIED

CUPPAGE-POWELL—At St. John's church, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. Percival Jenns, rector, Louis Robert Vernon, third son of George Cuppage, Esq., and Mrs. Cuppage, of Clare Hall, County Dublin, Ireland, to Nonie, second daughter of Dr. I. W. and Mrs. Powell, of Oakdene, Victoria.

BORN

PALMER—At Victoria, on the 9th instant, the wife of Thomas Palmer, First street, of a son.

GRANITE AND MARBLE WORKS

Monuments, Tablets, Granite Copings, etc., at lowest prices consistent with first class stock and workmanship.

A. STEWART

Cor. Yates and Blanchard Sts.

ST. FRANCIS

Dinner

Sunday, June 10, 1906.

Anchovy Baskits.

SOUP—Calf's Head a la Portugaise. Consomme a la Royale.

RELISHES—Olives. Radishes. Chow Chow. Pickled Walnuts.

FISH—Baked Halibut au Gratin.

SALAD—Cauliflower en Mayonnaise.

BOILED—Sweetbreads a la Toulouse. Fricassee of Lamb Fries with Oysters.

ENTREES—Rissoles of Veal, Sauce Supreme. Broiled Bananas. Cocoanut Cream Sauce. Chicken a la Maryland.

ROASTS—Leg of Mutton, Currant Jelly. Ribs of Beef, Prime Cut.

VEGETABLES—Spinach. Butter Beets. Mashed Potatoes.

DESSERT—Strawberry Pie. Lemon Cream Pie. Cherry Ice-cream. Assorted Fruit. Assorted Cake. Tea. Coffee. Chocolate.

Breakfast, 6 to 9:30. Lunch, 12 to 2. Dinner, 6 to 8. Sunday Dinner, 5:30 to 7:30.

Service to Rooms Extra.

GRAND

Daily Matinees, 3 p. m.
Daily, 7:30 to 10:30
Entire lower floor 25c, balcony 15c
Matinees 15c all over.

ROBT. JAMIESON .... Manager

Week of June 11.

"PHROSO"?

The Mysterious Mechanical

DOLL

Direct from London Hippodrome, After a Run of 40 Weeks. THE TALK OF ALL EUROPE

HE, SHE, OR IT

? ? ? ? ? ? ?

ALSO MR. & MRS. JAMES P. LEE AND LITTLE MADELINE, GEORGE LAVENDER, MARGARET SEVERENCE, FREDERIC ROBERTS AND NEW MOVING PICTURES.

Go where the crowds go.
80 JOHNSON STREET.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to Section 80 of the Municipal Clauses Act, that the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria has, by resolution, declared that a certain frame building at the rear of a brick building, known as No. 43 Fisguard street, on Lot 451, Block F, Victoria City, and two wooden buildings in the rear of a lean to at the back of No. 43 Store street, situate on Lot 127, Block B, Victoria City, also certain old wooden buildings situated on Lot 5, Block 12, Victoria City, are, each and every, a nuisance and dangerous to Public Health, and it was thereby ordered that the same should be pulled down and removed forthwith by the owner or owners, agents, lessees, or occupiers thereof, to comply with this order within five days after the publication of this notice in the Daily Colonist, a daily newspaper published in the Municipality of the City of Victoria; it was further ordered that such pulling down and removal of the said buildings and structures be done by the Sanitary Officer of the said Corporation at the cost of the owner or owners of such buildings or structures, and that the payment of such costs, and all expenses incidental thereto, should be enforced against the owner or owners thereof by the said Sanitary Officer in an action at law in any court of competent jurisdiction.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

Victoria, B. C., City Clerk's Office, June 4, 1906.

MADAME JEFFERIES' MASSAGE ALMOND Facial Cream and Hair Restorer—Prescription price, $1.00 each. Twenty years' experience; has practiced in London, Paris, Vienna, and Eastern Canada. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. With full information how to remove wrinkles, puffiness beneath the eyes, dragged and careworn look, double chin; also how to gain or reduce flesh. When ordering hair prescription, state symptoms. Address: Suite 25, Stobart Block, Portage Avenue, Winnipeg.

POUND PARTY

IN AID OF

THE B. C.

Protestant Orphanage

Will be held at the Home, Hillside Avenue, on Wednesday afternoon, June 13, from 3 to 6 p. m. 'Busses free of charge will meet the cars at Hillside Avenue.

WHITE SKIRTS

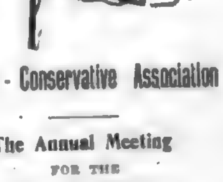
Our REGULAR prices for Whitewear are lower than others' sale prices; the quality is often better.

Compare our qualities in Fashionable White Skirts at 60c., 80c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.40, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.50 as proof of our statement.

WESCOTT BROS.

QUALITY HOUSE

71 YATES STREET



Liberal - Conservative Association

The Annual Meeting

FOR THE

Election of Officers

Will Be Held In

Institute Hall, View St., Friday June 15th. at 8 p. m.

Addresses will be delivered by members of the Government and other Leading Members of the Party.

All Liberal-Conservatives in the Victoria City Electoral District are invited to be present.

THOS. CASHMORE, Secretary.

A. E. McPHILLIPS, President.

For School Trustee

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I am a candidate for the position of School Trustee and respectfully solicit your vote and influence.

P. J. RIDDELL.

For School Trustee

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—At the request of a large number of ratepayers, I am a candidate for the office of School Trustee, and respectfully solicit your vote and influence.

A. B. McNEILL.

Board of Licensing Commissioners

The Next Sitting of Board of Licensing Commissioners Will be Held in the Police Court, City Hall, Douglas St; on Wednesday Next the 13th. Inst; at 3.30 p.m.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

Victoria, B. C., June 7, 1906.

IN JUST FIVE WEEKS

A Chronic Invalid Woman Is Restored to Health By Pe-ru-na.

MRS. LIZZIE SHARPE.

MRS. LIZZIE SHARPE, 208 Friendship St., Providence, R. I., writes: "Some time ago I wrote you, asking advice in regard to my health, describing my symptoms.

"Following your advice and taking your medicine for only five weeks, I am thankful to say I am a well woman.

"I had suffered for a number of years with constipation, indigestion and female troubles of the worst form. I was unable to do my housework without help.

"After taking Peruna I have experienced the most satisfactory results. I am like a new person. I do all my own housework, thanks to Peruna.

"I want to recommend Peruna to all who are similarly afflicted."

Recommends Pe-ru-na.

Mrs. Mary C. Dart, Cardington, Ohio, writes:

"For two summers I was under a doctor's care for malaria fever, and I was told that I would just have to wear it out until fall.

"I made up my mind to try Peruna and since taking it I have not been troubled at all. I have not had chills or fever for five years."

Mrs. Lizzie Lohr, 1155 W. 13th street, Chicago, Ill., writes:

"I take pleasure in writing you these lines, thinking there may be other women suffering as I did.

"Dr. Hartman told me what ailed me and how to take Peruna. Now I am cured."

If all the women in the world who have been saved from a life of wretchedness and misery by Peruna,—if all these women could be assembled together, what a multitude they would make.

Women from the North, women from the South, women from the East and women from the West; women in high circles and women in the lowly walks of life; ladies of leisure and housewives.

There is no class or nationality that does not furnish a multitude of women who have been afflicted with some chronic ailment peculiar to their sex which has been relieved by Peruna.

In almost every instance these women have tried other remedies and consulted numerous doctors without any favorable or permanent results.

At last they have resorted to Peruna. Generally because some friend has advised it.

They find Peruna to be exactly the remedy they have been looking for many years.

Peruna is one of those remedies which one woman likes to recommend to another woman.

It is a remedy that relieves promptly and its benefits remain.

Pe-ru-na For Weary Mothers.

Mrs. Hattie Harger, Castle Gate, Utah, chaplain G. A. R. Circle and member Daughters of America, writes:

"Since I have used Peruna in the home we have had no illness of any kind.

"I am the mother of two children. One of them was troubled with catarrh of the head.

"Peruna cured this trouble in less than three weeks.

"The other child had a bad stomach, causing an unpleasant breath and loss of appetite.

"Five bottles of Peruna cured the stomach difficulty.

"I felt worn out and had pains, but after using Peruna for five weeks my health was restored, my strength returned and all pains disappeared.

"I recommend Peruna as a special benefit to weary mothers and children."

Keeps Pe-ru-na in the Home.

Mrs. Christina Stueven, New Holstein, Wis., writes:

"It is with pleasure that I inform you that I am well.

"I followed your instructions and took Peruna and Manalin.

"I am now able to do my housework again.

"I thank you many times, Dr. Hartman, for your valuable advice.

"I believe, had I not taken Peruna, I would not be among the living.

"Whenever I have a little indigestion I take a dose of Peruna and it helps me.

"I keep Peruna in the house now."

REGIMENT TO MARCH INTO CAMP TODAY

Fifth Regiment C. A. Will Commence Today Summer Camp for Instruction.

INSPECTION BY LORD AYLMER TOMORROW

For Sixteen Days Militiamen Will Receive Instructions When Under Canvas.

This morning at 10 o'clock the Fifth regiment C. A., will march into camp for sixteen days' drill and instruction at Macaulay plains, where the fatigue party sent yesterday erected tents and made ready for the summer camp of the regiment. The band will precede the regiment as it marches through the city to the plains where the tents are spread. As announced, the time of the camp has been extended this year and the militiamen will remain under canvas for sixteen, instead of twelve days as heretofore. The time will be spent in receiving instruction, arrangements having been made to allow of the various sections to get in all the time possible on the big guns of the forts, the 12 pounds field guns and in receiving other instructions. A launch has been secured to tow a target in the Roads and after the first week which will be devoted to drill on the guns and practice with the range finding apparatus, the gunners will engage in practice firing with the Morris Tube practice ammunition, the service ammunition for the six-inch guns being reserved to the last night. There will also be skirmishing and infantry work to train the citizen soldiery.

This evening Brigadier General Lord Aylmer, inspector general of the Canadian militia, is expected to reach the city and arrangements have been made for an inspection of the Fifth regiment at the camp on Monday evening by the distinguished officer, who will spend a few days in Victoria and then return to the mainland to inspect the Vancouver and New Westminster contingents.

The regulations for the daily life of the camp plan for revelle at 5:30 a. m., breakfast at 5:50, sick parade at 6:45, and then the workers will proceed to the city to return again in the evening. The orders issued give the programme for the evenings until the bugles announce "lights out" at 11 p. m.

The orders issued for the camp are as follows:

Regimental Headquarters,
Victoria, B. C., June 8, 1906.

The following extracts from Militia Orders are published for general information:

M. O. 111, May 15: (1) "The Fifth R. C. Regiment, C. A., is authorised to train in camp at Macaulay Plains, commencing Monday, June 11 proximo."

Militia Order 108, May 11: (4) "Leave of absence, with permission to travel abroad, has been granted to Capt. J. K. Worsfold, Fifth Regiment, C. A., for four months, from 15th inst."

M. O. 109, May 12: (4) "The following officers having been examined in equation are awarded certificates: Major J. P. Hibben, Capt. A. W. Currie, Capt. W. Ridgway Wilson, Lieut. S. Booth, Fifth Regiment, C. A."

The following man having been granted his discharge will be struck off the strength of the regiment: No. 104, Gr. H. G. Ferguson, June 6.

The following words were by error omitted from the last R. O., No. 22, paragraph 1: "To be acting corporal, Gr. H. T. Schroeder, vice Rolfe." Also in same paragraph of said order the words, "for camp only" will not apply to acting Sergt. A. Richardson.

Capt. R. Angus will perform the duties of acting paymaster in addition to his other duties during the absence on leave of Capt. J. K. Worsfold.

The orderly officer for Sunday, June 10, will be Lieut. Duncan. Next for duty, Lieut. L. H. Garnett. The orderly officer will be on duty from 6 a. m. of the day named to 6 a. m. of the next.

Orders will be issued every evening at 8.30 o'clock. Office will be held at 7:30 o'clock each morning.

Headquarters is at the S. W. of the camp. Hospital tent is at the south of the camp.

The following are the hours fixed for parades, etc., on week days during camp: Reveille, 5.30 a. m.; breakfast, 5.50 a. m.; sick parade, 6.45 a. m.; dinner, 6.30 p. m.; parade, 7.15 p. m.; tattoo, 10.45 p. m.; lights out, 11 p. m. The trumpeter sergeant will detail trumpeters to blow these calls.

The following men will act as camp police: Corp. J. P. Wheeler, Gr. W. Eden, Gr. W. G. Gibson, Gr. D. I. Clarke.

Officers commanding companies will be held responsible that their company lines are kept clean, and that blankets are folded and tents rolled each morning. No government or private property is to be moved from one company's lines to an other without the consent of the acting adjutant. The camp police will promptly arrest any man violating this order.

On the bugle being sounded for meals each company will fall in on its own parade ground and will be marched to the marquee by the senior corporal, who will be responsible for the proper behavior of the men under his charge.

The regiment will be inspected on Monday evening by Brigadier-General Lord Aylmer, inspector-general. Details of this parade will be published later, but no leave of absence will be granted.

No. 3 company will drill in Fort Macaulay on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings of ensuing week. No. 2 company on Tuesday and Thursday. No. 1 company will parade each evening under Capt. Currie. The companies not at gun drill will practice infantry drill under their respective company officers.

Applications for leave of absence will be handed in to the orderly tent each evening after parade.

By order.

(Sd.) W. RIDGWAY WILSON, Capt., Acting Adjutant.

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PROMISES LIKE PIE-CRUST MADE TO BE BROKEN

Story Dealing With Hon. Wm. Templeman's Alleged Forgetfulness.

Members of the sergeants' mess of the Fifth regiment are said to be greatly incensed over an alleged action of Hon. William Templeman in repudiating promises that were made prior to the federal bye-election. During the last few days they forwarded to him at Ottawa an account for $250, which they claim was expended on the strength of a promise that was never fulfilled.

It appears that a short time before the election the sergeants arrived at the conclusion that it would be a very nice thing to have a billiard table in their messroom, and they set about to procure one. A very fine table could be obtained from the Work Point garrison for $250 which was considered very cheap, but on measuring the table and the room it was found that the apartment was not quite large enough unless a couple of arches were removed.

A committee was appointed to wait on Mr. Templeman to ascertain if the desired alteration could be made. Mr. Templeman is alleged to have given consent, provided that it was feasible without in any way damaging the walls. In order to ascertain for certain, Mr. Henderson, of the public works department, made an inspection, and his report was that the alterations could be made with very little trouble, and it would not injure the walls in any way.

Mr. Templeman, it is said, then gave instructions to have tenders called for, the alterations could be made for less than $40, or, to be exact, about $37. The tenders were sent to Ottawa, and in the meantime the sergeants had purchased the billiard table and had it delivered. What was their surprise, then, to have the

Tenders Returned From Ottawa

Mr. Templeman was again appealed to, but he could do nothing. The sergeants then took the matter up, and it was decided that as the expenditure was was made as a result of the promise of Mr. Templeman, the latter would either have to get the necessary permission to change the rooms or pay the account. As yet the sergeants have received no reply.

Another case of broken promises is related. Sir F. Borden, minister of militia, when in this city a short time ago, was approached with a request that he have a background constructed at the range at Clover point. It was pointed out to him that this was absolutely necessary if the local shots were to have the same opportunities as those from the mainland. He gave his word that this would be attended to immediately on his return to Ottawa. He has been in Ottawa for several months since, but so far all the riflemen have got is the promise, and in the meantime they have to shoot at the range every Saturday minus the necessary background, which is not only essential to good shooting but is very bad on the eyes; and if the practice is continued Victoria will be without any first class shots, as the glare from the water over the range is very trying.

NEGLECT ON WHALERS.

Prosecution Launched for Failure to Provision Vessels.

It is reported from San Francisco that prosecutions will be inaugurated shortly by United States District Attorney Robert T. Devlin against the masters of several of the whaling vessels now locked in the ice at Herschel and Baillie islands, Alaska, for having failed to provision their ships properly and for not providing a sufficiency of medicines and anti-scorbutics.

Mr. Devlin places the matter in charge of his chief assistant, Alfred P. Black, who will ask the federal grand jury to indict the offenders.

This action was taken on a report from Customs Collector Stratton at the request of Lawrence O. Murray, assistant secretary of commerce. The complaints will be based upon the statements of D. M. Howard, inspector in charge of Herschel island, and T. H. Tynbee Wright, M. D. (?). Wright complains that the vessels named have put their crews on short rations and that the sailors were in a starving condition.

WRESTLING WITH THE WATERWORKS PROBLEM

Another Scheme of Improvement Is Evolved by City Fathers.

The waterworks improvement scheme suggested by Ald. Hall to supply the city has been fully investigated and it is very likely that the committee will present a favorable report to the council tomorrow evening.

The scheme as suggested by Ald. Hall is to divert the water which accumulates upon the Highland district watershed, forming a string of lakes known as the Highland lakes and finding an outlet by way of Millstream into several immense reservoirs, and from these it will be piped direct to the city. Although some have suggested that the new scheme should be connected with the present system, this will not likely be necessary, for with a plentiful supply of pure water in the Highland district it will not, it is urged, be good policy to mix the pure water with the impure and unwholesome fluid from Elk lake.

As was stated in yesterday's issue of the Colonist, Mayor Morley and the board of aldermen, accompanied by Engineer Topp, Water Commissioner Raymur, Mr. Preece and several others visited the watershed, where it is intended to take the water and on their return it was learned that the majority are highly in favor of the proposal. Although the scheme has not been gone into thoroughly, it is understood that sufficient water may be secured at a cost to the city of not more than $150,000, but as yet this is problematical. An estimate of the available watershed gives a total of about 5000 acres and taking the same rainfall as at Goldstream, it was figured that there would be 9,000,000 gallons available for daily use. The necessary surveys and levels have as yet not been completed but from a rough view of the district it is thought that no serious difficulties will be in the way of the city in obtaining a route to the city.

It is understood that options have been secured on many sites for reservoirs. Among these is Lavender Swamp, which is located on the Hannington property; while another has been secured higher up, and another one lower, the exact location, however, is not given, but they are said to be very extensive and with dams would be made to hold a supply of water that would supply the wants of the city for years to come.

THE SWIFTSURE LIGHTSHIP.

United States Mariners Urge Their Government to Establish Aid.

In response to a request from Senator Piles, local seafaring men have forwarded to Washington an urgent appeal for the establishment of a lightship to be stationed on Swiftsure bank, one of the most dangerous spots on the coast, near Vancouver Island, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Senator Piles is making a fight for the placing of this lightship, but he has found that opposition to it has developed in the house, owing to the fact that the ocean going tug already secured is deemed sufficient. The senator yesterday sent the following telegram to the chamber of commerce:

"House conferees will contend that having secured ocean-going tug, lightship at Swiftsure bank is not absolutely necessary at present. I am contending that vessels other than the Valencia have been lost on Vancouver Island on account of lack of lightship, that lightship on Swiftsure bank is necessary to protection of life and property, and will prevent vessels from going on Vancouver Island. Have Capt. James Carroll and other well known sea captains familiar with conditions wire me facts [illegible] showing absolute and present necessity for lightship and that fog or haze in vicinity of Swiftsure bank obscures shore lights. "S. H. PILES."

In answer the following telegram was sent to Senator Piles yesterday afternoon:

"As seafaring men, familiar with north coast, we appeal to you to urge upon congress necessity for establishment of a light ship at Swiftsure bank. It is absolutely necessary to the protection of life and property off the Vancouver Island coast. At present fog and haze at times completely obscure shore lights."

This telegram was signed by the following: J. B. Patterson, port captain; James Carroll, master of the Spokane; Lewis Nopander, captain Umatilla; R. H. Mason; R. R. Jepsen, master City of Puebla; G. A. Harris, master and pilot; E. Chilcott; Thos. Reilly, master and pilot.

R. and K. Development. The Brackman-Ker Milling company is developing its business in Alberta considerably this year. It has a new 40,000-bushel elevator completed at Stony Plain, other elevators will be built this season at Bittern Lake on the Wetaskiwin branch at St. Albert and at Lamont on the C. N. R. The new mill at Calgary will be in operation next month. A handling elevator will be erected at Calgary with a capacity of 50,000 bushels. Strathcona will continue to be headquarters for the company's business in Northern Alberta.

CHARGED WITH SHOOTING WITH INTENT TO MURDER

James Butler Remanded Until Tuesday—Deserted Wife to Get Maintenance.

James Butler, ex-gunner of the Royal Garrison artillery, was brought before the police magistrate in the provincial police court yesterday morning, charged with shooting with intent to murder Alma Halewood. He was remanded until Tuesday at the request of Sergt. Murray, of the provincial police, for the prosecution. Butler was advised by the magistrate to employ counsel, the charge against him being a serious one. Accused said he could not employ counsel but would give his side of the matter when the case was tried.

In the city police court Magistrate Hall intimated that the deserted wives' maintenance act, under which Mrs. Maynard McDonald brought action against her husband for failure to maintain her, was not ultra vires, and he will make a formal order to that effect on Monday, the order not being issued yesterday owing to the absence of the clerk. Mr. Frank Higgins appeared for the deserted wife, and Mr. Moresby for the husband. Mr. Higgins asked that the order be made as soon as possible, as Mrs. McDonald was in sore need of money to maintain herself.

Peter Nolan, who appeared for the third time this week on a charge of drunkenness, made a vain plea for a chance to leave the city, saying he would quit drinking if the magistrate let him go this time. Magistrate Hall remembered the same plea having been used by the accused a few days before and fined him $5, in default of which he will serve ten days' imprisonment.

An application will be made by Frank Higgins tomorrow on behalf of three members of the crew of the whaler Orion who were recently sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment by Magistrate Hall, on the ground that the necessary steps towards rendering the men liable to imprisonment for disobeying the master's commands were not carried out. It is held that the men were signed on in Norway, and when the provisional registration was granted the steamer at this port they were not signed on before a Canadian shipping master, as is required. Mr. H. D. Helmcken, K. C., will appear for the

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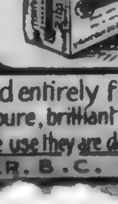

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Three months	1 25
Six months	2 50
One year	5 00

Victoria Daily Weather

Saturday, June 9.

Highest	64
Lowest	50
Mean	57

Rain, .14 inch; sunshine, 5 hours, 30 minutes.

Victoria Weather

May, 1906.

Highest temperature...72.4
Lowest temperature...38.2
Mean temperature...54.3
Total precipitation for month, 1.81 inches; average amount, 1.11 inches.
Bright sunshine 178 hours and 6 minutes; mean daily proportion, 0.38 (constant sunshine being 1).

THE EDUCATION BILL.

In discussing the Education Bill now before the British House of Commons, the Colonist ventured some opinions which it is pleased to find strongly supported by the London Times, which remarks that the government [illegible] nobody and settles nothing. [illegible] the lips of supporters, it says, [illegible] more than from those of opponents the government obtained abundant evidence of a truth which they are doing their best to ignore. This [illegible] nothing for education, therein [illegible] widely from the act of 1902, which [illegible] substantial educational [illegible] disturbed the sectarian status [illegible] as little as possible. The whole object of this bill is to settle the religious [illegible], and it becomes [illegible] day that it cannot do anything of the kind. In practice there was no clamant religious difficulty. Illogical as the system undoubtedly was, the practical commonsense of the English people had made it work, with the rare exceptions which are found in all human arrangements, to the general satisfaction. If people were oppressed according to some fine-spun theory, they were not aware of it. The religious difficulty which this bill professes to remove is entirely due to the discovery that in education alone of all the various objects of national expenditure, a man may not be called upon to contribute to expenditure unless he entirely approves of everything on which the money is spent. Logically carried out, that principle would [illegible] the dissolution of the state; carried out in a single department, it [illegible] to the chaos with which the [illegible] are helplessly struggling. [illegible] conceive themselves to have a [illegible] to make it impossible that a [illegible] Nonconformist money shall [illegible] the support of a system of [illegible] which does not satisfy the requirements of Nonconformists. The government have set themselves to remove a grievance largely artificial, and to satisfy [illegible] and essentially unreasonable [illegible] preferred in any other department of life. It is now discovered that [illegible] is impossible except [illegible] flinging all Liberal principles [illegible] winds and creating grievances [illegible] real and more extensive [illegible] affects to remedy.

[illegible] DICTIONARY.

[illegible] library has been en[illegible] [illegible]uisition of the first five [illegible] English Dictionary [illegible] by the Clarendon [illegible] such work has [illegible] attempted of the English [illegible] certainly no public li[illegible] English speaking people [illegible] without it. Its history is [illegible] of what can be [illegible] way of literary research [illegible] application of [illegible] Those [illegible] are [illegible] the working of any [illegible] scientific societies [illegible] all over the civilized [illegible] well what an enormous [illegible] research is voluntarily [illegible] members upon every [illegible] by their respective [illegible] when this appears [illegible] tionary or encyclopedia that the general reader is made aware of his indebtedness to those whom he would otherwise regard compassionately as cranks, or indignantly as non-productive members of the community.

In 1857, that is nearly fifty years ago, the Philological society planned this work, and at once several hundred scholars set about collecting material until over two million quotations showing the use of words in the English language in all ages of its formation had been accumulated. In 1878 matters had sufficiently progressed to submit the scheme to the delegates of the Clarendon press, who were so impressed by the value of the undertaking that they assumed the responsibility of its production.

In the following year a new appeal was made for volunteers to collect quotations from specified works. This was responded to by 800 new readers including many from the United States. In three years, ten million more quotations had been added and from that time on the stupendous work of editing and publishing the dictionary has been conducted by a board of sub-editors and workers under the guidance of Dr. J. H. Murray, the chief editor, whose name must ever be associated with this monumental contribution to philology. To convey some idea of the labor of private individuals, the names of some of the chief contributors of quotations is given in the preface with the number of the references they have supplied. A Mr. Thomas Austin heads the list with 165,000 quotations. After him comes a Mr. W. Douglas with 136,000. Dr. Helwich, of Vienna, supplies 50,000, and an American, Rev. B. Pierson, of Bonia, Michigan, reaches the sixth place on the list with 46,000. The highest lady contributor, Miss Humphries, of Cricklewood, has 18,700 to her credit; and a very large number have sent in from 2,000 to 10,000. The aim of the dictionary is to furnish "an adequate account of the meaning, origin and history of English words, now in general use or known to have been in use at any time during the last seven hundred years." In the first volume which includes all words beginning with A and B, there are over 31,000 words. Each of these is treated separately, its earliest known occurrence in the language chronicled, the sense in which it is used explained, its derivation, if possible, given, and a series of examples, up to the present afforded, whereby its history can be traced and the change, if any, in its significance noted. The second volume contains only C, which next to S is the most productive of initial letters, supplying 29,235 words. These are not inclusive of compounds of obvious meaning as "camp fire." D begins 19,051 words, E only 12,744, making from A to E, a total of 97,608. Of course, no other work can compare with these numbers. In the case of D, for instance, Dr. Johnson's dictionary has 2,684. The Century dictionary, 10,705, Funk's Standard dictionary 11,181, as against 19,051. While in examples of use, Johnson provides 6,000. The Century 9,000, Funk's 12,000 and the New English dictionary, 83,446 quotations. "This is not, in any sense, depreciatory of early efforts which indeed as in the case of Dr Johnson, represent wonderful labor and ability; but it serves to show what great results can be effected by voluntary cooperation under trained leadership.

The method of arrangement is very clear and simple, the system of representing pronunciation strikes one as peculiar, but is not difficult to master. Space hardly permits us to afford our readers with an example, so very fully is each word treated. We can only recommend them to spend a little time at the library in looking up some word in which they are in doubt, or upon which they require further light thrown. No human effort can be entirely exhaustive, and no doubt there are points open to criticism,—some have been already drawn attention to, but it may be safely affirmed that so long as the language lasts, this dictionary will never be superseded and that all English-speaking people have a right to be proud of the labors of their fellows in providing the world with such a monument to their mother tongue.

WESLEY AND HIS CENTURY.

John Wesley belonged to the eighteenth century; but his influence was greatest in the nineteenth. His biographer remarks that if John Wesley himself, "the little, long-nosed, long-chinned, peremptory man who, on March 2, 1791, was carried to his grave by six poor men, 'leaving behind him nothing but a good library of books, a well-worn clergyman's gown, a much-abused reputation, and—the Methodist Church,' could return to this world just now, when so much admiring ink is being poured upon his head, he would probably be the most astonished man on the planet." For a generation after his death we are told that the historians sniffed at him; now he is one of the epoch-makers, with a goodly coterie of great men to praise him. Leslie Stephen, Macaulay, Matthew Arnold, Buckle, Lecky, even down to our own Augustine Birrell, all call him great, great as we catalogue men of the Napoleon, Richelieu, Martin Luther, John Knox and Cromwell class. He was great not because of his extraordinary personality or ability, but of the influences he set at work which have developed into a great force. He was the father of Methodism, and Methodism today has 49,000 ministers [illegible] 30,000 pulpits and 30,000,000 hearers in its pews and 8,000,000 children in its Sunday schools. One sixth of the population of Canada are Methodists and [illegible] of the population of [illegible]

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Australia. The Methodist Church of the United States raised £4,000,000 as a centenary effort—the largest sum raised by a single church in a single effort in Christian history. Methodism is, therefore, a great force in the religious world, and it is hardly necessary to say that every evangelical church has been leavened by the spirit of Wesley. It would be difficult to pick out in history another man to whom could be attributed directly such important results. We might hate Methodism with as much vim as did Sydney Smith, and yet admire the man who gave it birth and nursed it into life. We can afford to cast aside prejudice and place him on the altar of our hero worship along with our chief idols. He has made much history. England produced four other famous Johns—John Wycliffe, John Milton, John Bunyan and John Locke. All of them are immortal. Intellectually, probably Wesley was the least of them all, but in the matter of vital force he is the greatest, and the secret of his force is said to belong to the spiritual realm. His soul burned like an intense flame. It set his generation on fire. Wesley was born at a time of religious formalism, of lack of zeal, of educated indifference, of fashionable unbelief, of open profligacy. It was a time ripe for revival, although the seed had to be sown in the most unfriendly and unlikely soil. It was the age which preceded the French Revolution, the climax of continental wickedness, and while nowhere in Europe did similar conditions exist to the same degree as in France, society was everywhere innoculated with its virus. Wesley was not immediately successful. He met with great buffetings, was oft reviled and discouraged, and died without realizing the magnitude of the work he had undertaken and the wonderful harvest that was destined to be reaped from his efforts. His success is due not to genius, because he was not a remarkable man, as compared with remarkable men, but to the extraordinary energy and zeal which he displayed. His forces were vital and spiritual rather than intellectual or physically magnetic. He was all soul and action, but withal a great organizer and a practical theologian.

The life of Wesley is dealt with in a book just issued from the presses of William Briggs, Toronto, and as a study in spiritual forces is well worth reading. The author is Rev. W. H. Fitchett, B. A., principal of the Ladies' Methodist College, Melbourne, and the writer of "How England Saved Europe." His chapter on the Wesley family from the personal point of view is the most interesting of all. John Wesley was descended from a family of men whose characteristics he inherited. He came of notable stock. His ancestors for three generations were gentlefolk by birth, scholars by training, clergymen by choice, and martyrs, in a sense, by roughness of fortune. His father was a Church of England clergyman, as his great grandfather was, and he himself remained within the fold until the day of his death, although he founded a new church. His father was irascible, peppery, improvident, headstrong and reckless, high-minded, quick-brained, impracticable and almost irresponsible. His mother, though not less intellectual and learned than her husband, was the opposite in her disposition — clear-eyed and clear-headed, practical, provident, methodical and all but exacting. The gifted son, one of nineteen brothers and sisters, seemed to have combined many of the qualities of both in a way that counteracted with good effect. From a literary point of view the book is well written and engrossing throughout. It will doubtless have a good sale, as there is nothing so interesting to the loyal Methodist—and he usually is loyal—as a good discourse on the founder of his faith. To such we can recommend Mr. Fitchett's book with confidence.

JUSTIFIED BY RESULTS.

The Toronto Globe's answer to the charges against the department of the interior is that its methods have been "justified by results." Mr. Sifton's defence of the period of his administration, based on that assumption, it describes as a "triumph." The same plea was put forward in behalf of the management of the American insurance companies, but while the companies thrived and made money it did not save the heads of these institutions from disgrace and the loss of position and prestige. Mr. Sifton made a very clever speech, but if he were to talk for the rest of the session he would not redeem the reputation he has made for himself and his party. It is not a new doctrine that the end justifies the means, or, as it is modified by the Globe, that the methods of the government are justified by results, but it is not always a highly moral one.

ROMANCE NOT HISTORY.

An article in the Times last evening entitled "The Century of New Caledonia's Ancient Capital, Fort St. James," deals with certain incidents of an historical character with which the late [illegible] and Lady Douglas [illegible] an Indian and the subsequent alleged mishap to Sir James is one that has been exploited by a number of writers, and there are many variations of it. No version of the story has ever been given by one who was an eye-witness of the scene or who was a resident of Fort St. James at the time, so that all accounts of the affair are the result of hearsay. The one given in the Times last evening is largely based on the data furnished by Father Morrice in his history of the northern interior of British Columbia. It is founded on a story told him by an Indian interpreter named Wiccan, and as the circumstances refer to a period nearly eighty years ago it is necessarily traditionary. It is obviously out of harmony with the character of the man upon whose memory it reflects so cruelly, and is entirely discredited by the notes in Sir James' own diary, and he as the living witness of and chief participator in the scene, must be accepted as authority in preference to all others. As there are friends and relatives of the deceased governor in British Columbia, and his estimable wife, who feel deeply the references to them, it is but just that the public mind should be disabused of such impressions as are conveyed by the reading of the article in question, portions of which are romance, not history.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for views expressed by correspondents.]

EXTENDING GOVERNMENT STREET.

Sir—The extension of Government street to Dallas road via Carr street can be made one of the most beautiful thoroughfares to be found on this continent; but it must be perfectly straight, so as to offer a clear view of the sea and mountains from the main and busy part of Government street, and also of uniform width from end to end.

One can hardly conceive anything finer than that offered by such a vista—beautiful public buildings on each side and the deep blue sea in the distance, bordered by snow-capped mountains. It will be a thousand pities if every advantage is not taken to make this splendid road all that it is capable of being made. It is now or never!

J. B. M.

A CITY AUDITOR.

Sir—Ald. Fell very much mistakes the feeling of the taxpayers of this city if he thinks they are going to be satisfied with the kind of auditor of civic finances which he proposes to provide under the resolution of which he has given notice. What the people have been asking for, by resolution at public meetings, and in other ways, is an auditor who will audit, in the true sense of the term, not that the aldermen shall employ an extra clerk to examine the books, see that the additions and subtractions are correctly made, [illegible] perhaps, compare payments with vouchers, and so on. If that is the alderman's idea of an audit, he has much to learn. Such an audit is simply a farce, a waste of money, a shadow. Such an appointment as Mr. Fell proposes is open to the following, among other, objections:

1. His auditor will hold office at the pleasure of the aldermen, who can discharge him without notice.
2. His salary will depend wholly upon the will of the aldermen.
3. He will possess little or no legal authority; he will therefore be powerless to do anything except what the aldermen permit him to do.
4. His audit will be made after the money has been paid out.
5. His work will be just about what any ordinary schoolboy could do.

What the people want is an auditor who will hold his position entirely independent of the aldermen, one appointed by the lieutenant-governor, whose appointment will be permanent, and whose salary shall be a fixed sum, not changeable by the aldermen, and in no way dependent upon the pleasure of these gentlemen.

In order to be effective, this audit should be made before the money is paid, and the auditor should be clothed with statutory authority to refuse payment of any account which is illegal or improper.

Such an official would no doubt save to the city the amount of his salary several times over every year. With such a watch dog guarding the civic treasury the late board of aldermen would probably have been restrained from entering upon that extreme act of folly the suit over the Goldstream water, by which the city is reported to be stuck for over $7,000 cost.

If Ald. Fell obstructs the will of the people by persisting in his motion, it will clearly be the duty of the electors to select representatives who will be in touch with public sentiment. The people want an auditor who will audit.

ELECTOR.

THE BROTHIER CASE.

Sir—In connection with the release from prison of the arch-fiend Desire Brothier, as to which strong protest has gone up from every corner of British Columbia, do you think that the press and public have not too generously ignored their right to have from the responsible minister at Ottawa a clear and plain explanation of the methods employed to secure this gross miscarriage of justice? I with many others in view of the circumstances of the case and of the weapons which Brothier has at all times employed or sought to employ in shielding himself from the legal consequences of his vile acts, am naturally suspicious that influences "of a metallic nature" must have played their part in this defeat of right and justice. The absence of an official explanation and the apparent desire of the government at Ottawa to dismiss the subject peremptorily, accentuate rather than dispel the suspicion. Here in my opinion is a case where right-thinking members in parliament, regardless of party affiliations, should insist upon searching and impartial investigation.

COMMON VOTER.

Victoria, June 8, 1906.

"BLUNOS" CANADIAN SERGE AND WOOLENS.

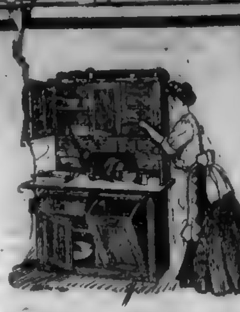
Until "Blunos" Canadian Serge and Woolens were produced Canadian cloths were not considered in competition with the imported article.

The mill which is making it for us was noted as producing the best cloth in Canada. We went to them and explained how much better their best product would have to be before we could use it. They caught our idea and "Blunos" was the result.

"Blunos" Serge and Woolens are made exclusively for us. You can get them only in Semi-ready garments.

We tailor "Blunos" in single and double-breasted sack suits, two piece and three-piece at $18 and $20 per suit.

B. Williams & Co. are sole agents in Victoria for Semi-ready Tailoring. [illegible]



THE KITCHEN QUEEN

IS the greatest of all Kitchen Furnishings for saving labor, wastage, health and strength. In the large Kitchen, figure out the thousands of steps wasted in fetching the numberless utensils which can be kept organized ready-to-hand in the Kitchen Queen. In the small Kitchen, think of the space saved by using the Kitchen Queen. In every Kitchen, it is a silent help—saving the housewife's strength without calling for wages.

PARTICULARS

THE KITCHEN QUEEN is a systematically organized cabinet of simple yet perfect construction, built of the finest native fir with fine golden finish. The upper part is a cupboard 34½x30 inches, fitted with double glass doors, and containing three good shelves. Under this is a nest of eight spice drawers and two cutlery drawers. It has a spacious table and bread board, large flour bin fitted with sifter and flour drawer, also drawers for table-cloths, dusters, mats, etc. At side, there is a large cupboard for pots, pans, irons, etc. It has a sliding towel-rail and numerous other little contrivances to lighten Kitchen labors.

COST

IT is built in our own factory, from selected seasoned wood. The raw material is the produce of this Province. We save all freights, duties and other costs. That is why we can sell the KITCHEN QUEEN at the remarkably low price of.................. **$16.00**

We do not ask you to purchase the Kitchen Queen because it is a local product; it sells on its own merits.

Country customers requiring further particulars, please address Mail Order Department.

WEILER BROS.
HOME, HOTEL AND CLUB FURNISHERS—VICTORIA, B. C.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, Herpes, Barber's Itch, Itch or Scabies.

All of these diseases are attended by intense itching, which is almost instantly relieved by applying Chamberlain's Salve and by its continued use a permanent cure may be effected. It has, in fact, cured many cases that has resisted all other treatment. Price, 25 cents per box. Every box is warranted. For sale by all Druggists.

RHEUMATISM.

Why suffer from this painful malady? One application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm will relieve the pain and make rest and sleep possible. Many cures have been effected by its continued use. Try it and be convinced. Price, 25 cents; large size, 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

"MADE IN CANADA"

When you buy woodenware, see that it bears the well known and reliable name of

EDDY

Don't allow foreign or inferior makes to be palmed off on you. "USE EDDY'S."

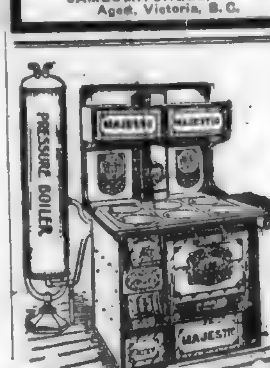
THE E. B. EDDY COMPANY, LIMITED, HULL, CANADA

JAMES MITCHELL, Agent, Victoria, B. C. — V. W. MITCHELL, Agent, Vancouver, B. C.

THE

MAINLAND CIGAR

Has a larger demand than any Cigar in B.C.
Always the same.
Every Cigar branded.
For sale everywhere.



GREAT MAJESTIC RANGE

CHEAPSIDE

500 purchasers in Victoria say Majestic Ranges are the Best.
A full line on view in our Show Rooms.
We Sell the Best Lawn Mowers.
We Sell the Best Rubber Hose, Lawn Sprinklers, Grass Catchers, Hose Repairs, Etc., Etc.

Geo. Powell & Co.
127 GOVERNMENT STREET

CORRIG :: COLLEGE

Beacon Hill Park, VICTORIA, B. C.

Select Day and Boarding College for Boys. Senior Class personally prepared for Business Life, or Professional or University Examinations. Junior Class for younger boys 8 to 12 years. Inclusive and strictly moderate monthly fees. Phone A743.

Principal, J. W. CHURCH, M. A.

The Sprott-Shaw BUSINESS *University*

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Offers a Choice of 2 to 4 Positions.

To every graduate. Students always in Great Demand.

Commercial, Pitman and Gregg Shorthand, Telegraphy, Typewriting (on the six standard makes of machines), and Languages, taught by competent specialists.

H. J. SPROTT, B. A., Principal.
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L. M. ROBERTS, Gregg Shorthand.
H. C. SKINNER, Pitman Shorthand.

Monkey Brand Soap cleans kitchen utensils, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks and all kinds of [illegible]

"I Found No Poisons In Steedman's Soothing Powders"

Evidence of Dr. Chas. J. Fagan, Secretary Provincial Board of Health.

The jury returned the following verdict at the adjourned inquest on the infant May Duval, who died in Victoria, B. C., on January [illegible], a Steedman's Soothing Powder being the last medicine given:

"THAT THE CHILD, MAY DUVAL, DIED FROM NATURAL CAUSES, AND FROM THE EVIDENCE GIVEN THERE IS NOTHING TO INDICATE THAT THE CHILD'S DEATH WAS CAUSED BY THE USE OF STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDER."

In consequence of the wide publicity given to this case, and the fact that the unduly prolonging of the inquest, has given opponents an opportunity to impugn the composition of the GENUINE STEEDMAN'S (two E.E.'S) SOOTHING POWDERS (Walworth, Surrey, England), the proprietors are desirous of placing the facts before the public.

The Public Analyst stated upon oath that he found NO POISON IN STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS and the verdict of the coroner's jury given above clearly exonerates Steedman's Soothing Powders.

Sworn testimony was submitted by the manufacturer's counsel, Mr. Rogers, as to the great care exercised to ensure perfect division in the preparation of the powders which have been manufactured for eighty years.

Vacation Needs In the Grip.

Packing your grip to leave us during the hot spell?

Don't forget the following sum-country comforts:

Cold Cream for sunburn and freckles. Talcum Powder for perspiring and overheated skin. Hand Brush, Tooth Brush, and Powder, Paste or Wash. Good Pure Soap, scented or unscented, and Soap Holder. Nail File, Cleaner and Clipper.

When you are in our neighborhood, step in. We may be able to give valuable suggestions. We carry the best of toilet requisites.

CYRUS H. BOWES,
CHEMIST
98 GOVERNMENT ST.,
Near Yates St.
VICTORIA, B. C.

83 Government Street

W. & J. WILSON

Victoria, B. C.

A Picture That Speaks for Itself

Pictures sometimes talk louder and more eloquently than words.

Here is a picture, for instance, that tells you something about the attractiveness of **20th Century Brand** Summer Suits.

Of course this is only a **part** of the story.

The **real point** for the particular man to bear in mind is that the **tailoring** and **fit** of these suits is superior to that produced by the average custom tailor.

We are prepared to prove it to you, if you'll but give us the opportunity.

Prices $12.00, $15.00 and $18.00

CAMPBELL'S

Bridal Trousseau

WE were honored with the Wedding Orders for the majority of the June Brides, who found our organization perfect in detail and the ease with which the largest and most efficient trousseau could be selected. July and August Bridal Orders will receive the same care and attention. Orders placed during this month obtain an additional advantage in our White Sale price reduction.

A Bargain in Fancy Hosiery

On Monday, we offer a special and choice selection of Ladies' Fancy Hosiery in Black, Lisle with Fancy Embroidered Ankles, in Plain Black, also in Cobweb Thread, former values 65c, 75c and 90c.—Sale price .... 50 cents

Fancy Belts

In Leather and Silk,—white, cream and colors—reduced from $1.25 and $1.50 to .... 50 cents

Buster Brown Belts

In Patent Leather and Colors, each, 25 cts

ALL WHITE WEAR REDUCED AS PER PRICES ADVERTISED

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE THE SAME PROMPT ATTENTION AT SALE TIME AS AT ANY OTHER TIME AT

ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO.

THE LADIES' STORE

PROMIS BLOCK, GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

C 1211

FOR SALE.
ORCHARD AND CHICKEN RANCH.
5 ACRES.
160 apple trees, 4-roomed cottage, good water supply.
$1,600.
Terms if necessary.
P. R. BROWN, Ld.
30 BROAD STREET
Phone 1076. Box 428

WANTED
REAL ESTATE.
We have inquiries for the following: 2 to 4 lots desirable locality. Acreage for platting. Dwellings with acre or more. Modern dwellings in good neighborhood. F..., about 100 acres convenient to city.
Pacific Realty & Commission Co
74 Government St., opp. ...

Roslyn Coal
R. DAVERNE., Sole agent.
Dealer in Wood and Bark. Office, ... Trounce. Phone 27. Yard Phone, 268.

SPECIAL SALES
Toilet Goods { Combs, Brushes, Skin Tonics, Perfume Etc.
B. C. DRUG STORE
Tel. 356. 27 Johnson Street.
J. TEAGUE, PROPRIETOR.

H. J. Bray Commission Agt
And dealer in Pickled, Dried, Salt and Canned Fish.
Consignments and Correspondence Solicited. Established 28 Years. P. O. 351
HONOLULU, H. T.

IT DOES NOT MATTER

What We say, or what our Competitors say,

BECAUSE

MUSICIANS KNOW THAT THE

Gerhard Heintzman Piano

Is the Very Best made in Canada, and it Will PAY YOU to take their advice when purchasing.

FLETCHER BROS.

93 Government St. Tel. 885.

$1150 CASH
$2,000 on mortgage will buy 7 room cottage in good order, large garden, fruit, etc, on ...oe street.

$1800
Will buy 2 storey 7 room house; brick and stone foundation; good garden; 2 lots; near ... Terms.

MONEY TO LOAN.

E. A. Harris & Co.
35 FORT STREET

Excursion rates to Crofton by steamer "Iroquois" Sunday.

NOW IS THE TIME
TO PUT ON
FIRE INSURANCE
WE SELL IT
HEISTERMAN & CO

Dr. George H. Duncan has removed his offices from 79 Fort street to rooms 20 to 26 in the Five Sisters' block near the corner of Government and Fort, facing the latter.

Dr. F. R. Humber, who has completed his course in dental surgery is now associated with Dr. A. A. Humber, Government street, over Redferns.

Robinson's Seller Hose, the kind that don't leak, hole proof, all sizes, 25c. Robinson's, 86 Yates street.

Keep the Files out—Screen Windows and Doors at Cheapside.

Keep the Files out—Screen Windows and Doors at Cheapside.

I am THE CIGAR Man

E. A. MORRIS,
Leading Tobacconist
GOVERNMENT STREET.

FOR SATURDAY ONLY
EIFFEL TOWER
LEMONADE
15 CENTS A TIN.
Wm. B. HALL
89 DOUGLAS STREET.
Phone 917.

Local News

Amherst Shoes are sold at leading stores.

Gallery Practice.—Yesterday morning the Victoria college cadets held their regular weekly gallery practice at the drill hall. Following are some of the better scores made, the maximum being 25. Capt. Macrae, 22; Cadet Watson, 21; Cadet Carmichael, 20; Cadet Corlett, 19; Trpt. Beckwith, 18; Cadet Hartman, 17; Cadet Burwell, 16; Trpt. Kent, 15.

Victoria The Mecca.—The work of the Development and Tourist association in pointing out the residential advantages of Victoria to citizens of San Francisco at the time of the disaster has resulted in many coming to the city. Another Californian, E. W. Bubb, bought a residence and two acres of land on Cedar Hill road last week.

Indians' Conference.—Chief Joe Capalino, of Vancouver; Chief Harry, of Squamish, and Chief Johnnie and Chief Capt. Charlie, of the Fraser, are at Duncans in connection with the projected trip of the Indian chiefs to meet King Edward. The Nanaimo Indians were visited, but Chief Good, of that tribe, did not take to the scheme. After conferring with the Duncan tribes Victoria will be visited.

Oak Bay Municipality.—With a view to discussing the best way of ensuring the representation of all districts and interests in the first council of Oak Bay municipality, the Oak Bay Improvement association has arranged for a public meeting to be held in the school house on Foul Bay road at 8 p. m. on the evening of Wednesday the 13th of June. All residents and voters within the boundaries of the municipality are urgently requested to attend, so that the views of all may be considered.

Brick Trade Active.—Local brickmakers report much activity in their line. Last year the output of this city considerably exceeded that of Vancouver, the product being of a much higher quality. This year there is such a call that local brickmakers are at their wit's ends to fill orders. In this trade there is also an extreme shortage of cars and much difficulty is experienced in shipping orders.

Soap Works Busy.—In an interview W. J. Pendray, manager of the B. A. Soap Works stated his company was six weeks behind in orders, and was working all the overtime the employees could stand in an effort to catch up. By the last steamer to Japan this company shipped 400 boxes of soap, and has orders on hand for 700 more to go as soon as possible. It has an agent in the Orient who is working up a good trade that will reach large dimensions in the future. Competition is very keen, as much higher wages are paid than by similar institutions in the East, but close attention to details keeps the local company well to the fore.

New Warehouse Planned.—So expanding is trade with the west coast and northern British Columbia ports generally that the C. P. R. is about to erect a large warehouse for this traffic alone. The new structure will relieve the congestion at present felt in the warehouses erected when the location of the wharf was changed. The present accommodation was then considered ample, but it has been proved much too small. While the actual dimensions of the warehouse about to be built have not yet been decided, so great is the rush that pile driving is being already carried on and a large number of timbers are on the ground.

Work on Hotel.—Work on the new Empress hotel is progressing favorably, and Inspector Wilson states that there will be no difficulty in opening it in plenty of time for next summer's tourist trade. Some delay has arisen from the want of gang saws, otherwise the roof would have been on by now, but despite this construction is going on at a good rate. The interior tile partitions are now practically completed to the third floor, and as they are being made by the B. C. Pottery company, mean more money to the city than material manufactured outside would afford. Though the wing that will complete the structure will not be constructed until after the Hotel Vancouver has been rebuilt, this fact will not mitigate against the tourist trade to Victoria next year. Probably all but the new wing of the hotel in the Terminal City will be torn down, and that will mean the diversion of nearly all the tourist trade of 1907 and 1908 here.

Much Freight Moving.—A prominent C. P. R. official is authority for the statement that "Twelve full carloads of freight, approximately one hundred and eighty tons, leave Victoria and vicinity for the mainland every day, including Sunday. We are so tied up with freight we hardly know what to do," he said, "and I, for one, shall be glad when the proposed increased terminal facilities are afforded. We are shipping lumber from here as far East as Montreal, and cannot attempt to keep up with requests for cars. British Columbia toothpicks are highly prized in Ontario and Quebec, and car sills seventy-nine feet in length are surprising people in the older provinces."

Wedding Presents

Cases of Cutlery containing Carvers, Table and Dessert Knives, Table and Dessert Silver Forks, $15.00 to $40.00.

Carving Sets, $3.00 to $15.00.
Table Knives, $3.00 to $7.50.
Dessert Knives, $2.50 to $6.00.
A fine line of best English Electro-Plated Tableware.

All of Sheffield make, at

FOX'S
78 Government St.

WIRELESS
TEN WORD TELEGRAMS TO SEATTLE, 25c.
Pacific Wireless Telegraph Company
'Phone 409

THE PLACE TO GET

Hardware both for field and household,
At Shore's they get them, so we're told;
Rakes and hoes to do the garden,
At prices every one a bargain.

Tins and pans and big washtubs,
On washdays, where the housewife rubs
The baby's flannels till they're white,
Are bought at Shore's at prices right.

All kinds of shovels, spades and picks,
Wee ones, big ones, thin or thick;
Sidney Shore, he keeps them all,
For people either short or tall.

Forks with which to dig the spuds,
Forks for use to bait the bloods,
Forks and knives to feed the face,
To keep alive the human race.

Woodyatt mowers that work by hand,
By far the finest in the land;
Garden hose, and nozzles, too,
To liven things when things look blue.

Shears to prune or cut the grass,
Which can be used by lad or lass.
This is all; we'll say no more
The rest you'll get off SIDNEY SHORE

134 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA

The postcard hit in England now on sale in Victoria. The multiple postcard, fourteen drop views on one card. Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Ltd.

Keep the Files out—Screen Windows and Doors at Cheapside.

Next Sunday the steamer Iroquois on her trip among the Gulf islands, will stop one hour at the Crofton smelter which is now in full operation.

"Are you a Lover" of a good corset? If you have them from us, they're right. The price is right, the quality is right. The fit is right, 40c up. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

Fairfield Estate.—Only a few lots left. Call for maps and particulars. Easy terms. B. C. Land and Improvement Co., Ltd.

FINE CUTLERY AND TABLEWARE

If you are in need of any articles for the dinner or tea table, call and examine our stock of Table Knives, Forks and Spoons, Fish and Dessert Knives and Forks, etc., in polished oak cases, from the best of Sheffield makers. We are also showing a fine line of Tea Services and other articles in Sterling Silver, and in Electro-Plate of the best quality, which we import direct from the makers, and are consequently able to sell at very reasonable prices; while our well known reputation is a guarantee of the quality.

C. E. REDFERN
Telephone 118. P. O. Box 96 43 Government Street

GOOD COFFEE
IS HARMLESS

Says Mrs. S. T. Rorer, the eminent authority on cooking. The trouble has often been due to the faulty method of making, and just as often to the inferiority of the coffee. For this reason, we wish that you would try a pound of our "CROWN BRAND." Most of our patrons use it and will have no other.

If coffee does not agree with you, there is a reason, and we want to help you find it.

TO MAKE GOOD COFFEE

Fill the kettle with fresh, cold water, bring quickly to the boiling point; scald the coffee pot, and while hot, put in a rounding tablespoonful of ground Crown Coffee to each pint of water; add the water and serve at once.

Crown Coffee made in this manner is entirely free of fixed oil, and very delicious.

The price is 40c. per lb., and is the best value we have in the coffee line. Sold by all Grocers.

Pioneer Coffee and Spice Mills, Ltd
VICTORIA

Dr. H. R. F. Chistion of Paris, the celebrated doctor on Beauty Culture, has appointed Mrs. Winch his representative for his French Toilet preparations, including Hair Destroyer. It positively destroys Root and Cell, kills the hair bulb, and ends your superfluous hair. It is the only preparation that is true to its names, and can be fully appreciated by those that have tried worthless imitations. Anda Oil removes wrinkles, smallpox pits, also any discoloration of the skin, makes old faces look young again. Hair Elixir for all hair trouble, will positively restore gray hair to its natural color. Obesithal, a sure reducer of fat. Dermathol Beautifier removes pimples, blackheads, oily skin, coarse pores. Cuta Castile Soap. Best Dental Cream, 25 cents. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call at 134 Chatham street, near Quadra.

We Are Offering
BARGAINS
IN
SUITS
PEDEN'S
Merchant Tailor
31 Fort Street

REAL HAIR SWITCHES and POMPADOURS
In All Colors, at
Mrs. C. Kosche's
55 Douglas St.

Show Cases
We manufacture Up-to-Date Show Cases, Bank, Store, Hotel and Office Fixtures, Wall Cases, Counters, Shelving, Mantels, Desks, Art Grills and Mirrors. Order Furniture a Specialty.
DICKSON & HOWES
'Phone 1165. 131-133 Johnson St.

FLEMING BRO.S
PHOTOGRAPHERS and ... AGENTS
We make a specialty of enlarging photos of every description and finishing for amateurs. Blue prints and plans copied. Views and Photo Supplies at
58½ Gov't St. Over Sommers' Store

THE ROYAL DAIRY
58 FORT STREET
Brick Ice Cream a Specialty
Fancy Ice-creams, Water Ices, ... Punches, etc.
Wholesale Dealers in Cream, Milk, Buttermilk.
C. W. McALLISTER, Manager
Phone 188.

BEE HIVES AND SUPPLIES
AT
JAY & CO.
13 BROAD STREET

UNSWEETENED
Navy Chocolate
AT
HALLAM & WYNDHAM
83 DOUGLAS ST., Clarence ...
TEAS AND COFFEES.
Phone ...

Chew Yuen
28 STORE STREET
All kinds of Hand Made and Water Proof Shoes Made to Order. Shoe Repairing ...

Use telephone to Nanaimo. Use telephone to Chilliwack. Use telephone to Ladner. Use Telephone to Seattle. ... Vancouver.

Always get the "Best."

Popham Bros.,

Ideal Cream Sodas

Are the BEST on the market. Ask your grocer for them.

Yesterday morning the steamer Bucentaur, a big tramp freighter, arrived at William Head from New Zealand, and after passing quarantine proceeded direct to Vancouver. The Bucentaur is the first steamer of the British Columbia-New Zealand steamship service recently established by the Dominion and New Zealand governments, each of which gives $50,000 a year for a bi-monthly service by the tramp steamers which have been cruising from port to port about the seven seas seeking freights. It was understood when the contract was made by the Ottawa government that the port of Victoria was to be scheduled as one of the ports of call, but obviously this port is not on the list, for the steamer proceeded to Vancouver after being granted pratique at William Head, without calling at this port. Those representing the line in British Columbia, R. A. Alley & Co. of Vancouver, expected the steamer to make a call at this port, and some days ago negotiations were entered into with some local shipping men with a view to the appointment of Victoria agents, but nothing definite was done. The steamer is slow. She was over ten days in coming from Honolulu, her last port of call, which she left on May 2?. The Bucentaur is a steamer of 3583 tons gross and 2308 tons net, and was built in 1893. She has two decks. The vessel is 360 feet long, 44.2 beam and 26.9 depth of hold. She was formerly the British steamer Oolong.

"HOME, SWEET HOME."

Penniless and Homesick New Zealander Stows Away on Steamer.

When the steamer Dulwich, which was recently repaired at Esquimalt, was at Comox loading bunker coal for her voyage to Wellington, New Zealand, from Vancouver and Portland, George Oettli, a New Zealander, who was at Vancouver, homesick and penniless, stowed away on the big freighter. He thought the steamer would proceed direct without going to Portland, and the call upset his plans. Captain Dudley, however, shipped him as a sailor, and he will be able to reach home. Down in the forepeak he was discovered by an apprentice, who, after hearing the tale of Oettli, took compassion on him and saw that he was supplied with food. His presence was soon afterwards learned by Captain Dudley, master of the steamer. On reaching Portland the skipper notified British Consul Laidlaw of the fact that a stowaway was on board. Oettli accompanied the captain to the consul's office and signed as a sailor, and by that arrangement he will get to return to his old home in the Antipodes.

FOR THE NORTH.

Many Passengers Will Sail on the Camosun Tonight.

The steamer Camosun of the Union Steamship Company, which arrived yesterday from the North, will sail again tonight at 10 o'clock for Naas and way ports, with a large complement of passengers and a good freight. Included among the passengers of the steamer is a large party of Grand Trunk Pacific survey men, who are bound to northern British Columbia via Port Essington, to assist in the survey work for the new transcontinental road. The passengers also included two men from Minneapolis en route to the Bulkley valley to locate land for settlers, many of whom are expected to be brought to that district by them from Minnesota's farming communities. The Grand Trunk Pacific party ... by Clarence Mitchell and C... land, surveyors. The party ... north 25 tons of supplies. The ... ngers booked for the Camosun by ... local agent, Mr. Fleming, are as follows: J. F. Templeman, W. N. McLean, N. Cughlan, W. Ward, H. H. Street, C. Blair, G. C. Charts, R. L. Vigeyour, T. W. Denning, Bert Clark, Oswald Dorman, A. W. Blenkinship, ... Mitchell, C. D. Copeland, J. ... M. L. Strong, Louis Cuppage, ... A. Wardtel, C. Brown, H. McLaughlin, C. Abesy, T. V. Jones, B. Hutcheson, George Johnson, G. Furlough, Harold Price, W. G. Phipps, J. W. Milton, T. G. Bartlett, A. C. Galloway, W. G. Gibbons, Fred Crowley, H. yyyyyy yAnchau, A. G. rMnita shrduu Anchau, A. G. Martin, F. N. Smith, W. V. Snowell, C. W. Smith.

THE SURVEY COMMENCED.

Repairs to the Mariechen Will Likel Cost Over $50,000.

The survey of the German steamer Mariechen, salvaged by Bullen Bros. after many difficulties, was commenced yesterday by Captain J. S. Gibbs of Seattle, representing the German underwriters who now own the steamer, and T. G. Mitchell, Lloyds' representative. The work will occupy some days, and when completed specifications will be drawn up, based on the report of these gentlemen, for the necessary repairs. The work will involve a considerable outlay, it being estimated by shipping men in a position to know that over $50,000 will have to be spent in putting the vessel in seaworthy condition. It is hoped that the work will be secured by one of the Victoria shipbuilding firms.

FOR BEHRING SEA.

Sealing Schooner Jessie Left Port Yesterday Morning.

The sealing schooner Jessie, Captain Haan, cleared yesterday for Behring Sea and was towed to Esquimalt, from where she will sail today for Ahousaht to ship an Indian crew, and will then proceed to Ounalaska in readiness to enter Behring Sea at the commencement of the sealing season. The Behring Sea fleet this season will number in all twelve schooners—nine of the Victoria Sealing Company's vessels and three independent schooners, one of which is the Jessie. The next schooners to sail will probably leave about the middle of the coming week. The fleet planned for this season will be as follows: Jessie, Capt. Haan, with Ahousaht Indians; Umbrina, Captain Blakstad, with Kyuquot Indians; Eva Marie, Captain Jacobsen, with Hesquoit Indians; Zillah May, Captain Delouchrey, with Nitinat Indians; Carrie C. W., Captain Gould, with Nootka Indians; Libbie, Captain W. Heater, with Ahousaht Indians; Markland, Captain G. Heater, with Clayoquot Indians; Dora Sieward, Captain McKiel, with Clayoquot Indians; Ida Etta, Captain Brown, with Ucluelet Indians; Allie I. Algar, Captain D. G. Macauley, with Kyuquot Indians; Otto, Captain Byers, with Dodge's Cove Indians.

THE DOLPHIN'S ARRIVAL.

Passengers Came From Yukon on the Steamers Thistle and Prospector.

As reported in the telegraphic columns of the Colonist yesterday, the steamer Dolphin brought $300,000 in gold to Seattle from Yukon points. Twenty-seven of the fifty-two passengers were from interior points, being the first passengers to arrive by river steamers. They came upriver on the steamers Thistle and Prospector, which were the first to leave Dawson for Whitehorse and bucked the ice all the way to the Rapids City.

Of the total gold shipment on the vessel about $80,000 was consigned to the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the remainder went to the government assay office. Purser Morgan estimates that there was fully $30,000 in pokes in the possession of miners and prospectors who have been in the camps the past winter. In several instances one passenger guarded a poke of gold dust in the stateroom while his partner went to his meals.

The Dolphin established records for quick passages from Seattle to the various Northern ports and beat her old rival, the steamer City of Seattle, into Skagway by eighteen hours, according to officers of the vessel. The Seattle sailed Thursday, May 31, at about 9 p. m. and the Dolphin followed the next morning Saturday, June 2, the Dolphin sighted the Seattle. Both vessels were then off the coast of Vancouver Island in Seymour narrows. At 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the same day the Dolphin was five miles ahead of the Seattle and beat her to Ketchikan by about two hours. The voyage to that port from Seattle was made in forty-seven hours, including one hour and three-quarters lost at Port Townsend.

THE DAKOTA TO TIE UP.

Stated That Vessel is Not Paying and Will Leave Service Until October.

The following editorial is from the Portland Oregonian: It is announced from Seattle that the big Hill liner Dakota will be laid up until next October, the freight offering being entirely too light to warrant operation of such a large steamer. Her retirement just at this time, when the subsidy bill is in a critical condition, can also be used as an argument in favor of the graft. An effort will probably be made to show that it is competition of the foreign vessels that makes it impossible for Mr. Hill to keep his big freighter moving except at a loss. Of course every practical shipping man on the Pacific Coast is of opinion that the Dakota and her sister ship, the Minnesota, are too big for the route on which they are engaged, and can never be operated there at a profit. The disadvantage suffered by American shipowners not from lack of a subsidy, but by the enforcement of unfair, hampering laws is strikingly illustrated in the case of the Dakota and the Teucer, a new Holt liner which has just completed her maiden trip from the Orient to Puget Sound.

The Teucer is an 18,000 ton carrier, or slightly smaller than the Dakota. She has capacity greater ... largest cargo ... has been ... by the ... big and expensive Dakota. The Teucer cost approximately $750,000 less than the Dakota, and, unless she was held for an accumulation of freight, thus lengthening the period between sailing dates, she could handle all of the freight that has ever been available for the Dakota. She is, accordingly, from a speed and capacity standpoint, the equal of the Dakota, and as a business proposition is so far superior to the Dakota as utterly to outclass the big vessel. The increased cost of the Dakota at a 5 per cent. interest rate and a 5 per cent. depreciation charge will amount to $75,000 a year, a sum sufficient to enable the Teucer to be operated at a good profit, while the Hill steamer was showing a loss.

It must be remembered that the matter of a subsidy does not enter into this case at all, as the Teucer is an unsubsidized craft operated with no concessions whatever from the government whose flag she flies. The case of these two ships offers a pretty clear demonstration of the fact that what is needed to restore the American flag to the high seas is cheap ships, and not big subsidies. It never will be possible, in a legitimate manner, to meet the competition of a $750,000 ship with one that cost twice as much, for the added cost will run against the ship until the end of time. The suggestion that Americans be permitted to buy ships at as low figures as those for which foreigners can buy them is always met with violent objection on the part of the men who are so anxious to "strengthen" our merchant marine with subsidy pap. In the face of plain and practical illustrations of the advantages of encouraging our merchant marine by legitimate methods, this objection discloses the real purpose of the patriots who are so solicitous for the welfare of the American merchant marine.

PASSENGERS

Per steamer Indianapolis from the Sound: K. Takermoto, K. Ride, H. Tanimoto, John C. Cutts, Miss E. Brakiston, Helen Brakiston, T. T. Brakiston, W. H. Wagner and wife, M. T. Cayermer, W. C. Johnso nand wife, Ida Dawson, Miss Blakston, W. Secord, P. Jenson, baseball team, 12 people, 27 week end excursionists, L. Hartpickle, Miss Chase, Miss Hartnickle, 2 week end excursionists.

Y. M. C. A. Summer Camp.—Last night in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, a meeting was held to decide as to the advisibility of holding a summer camp. Secretary Northcott stated that to make a camp successful it was necessary that individual help be given and while he thought that the Y. M. C. A. boys should have a camp, it would be difficult to run an institution of that kind under the direction of the Y. M. C. A. Last year difficulties presented themselves during the day when the rooms in town had to be open, and this summer it was proposed to hold it as a family camp with some of the parents taking part. This would make arrangements very comfortable and during the week it is probable that something will be done in this respect. There will be a second meeting next Friday at 8 p. m. and members interested are invited to be present.

$1000 PILE CURE

A Thousand Dollar Guarantee goes with every bottle of Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid—the only certain cure for every form of Piles.

George Cook, St. Thomas, Ont., writes:

"Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid cured me of a very bad case of Piles of over ten years' standing. I had tried everything but got no permanent cure till I used Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid. I had Blind and Bleeding Piles, and suffered everything. Ointment and local treatments tried, but Dr. Leonhardt's Hem Roid cured me perfectly.

Hem-Roid is a tablet taken internally which removes the cause of Piles. $1 all druggists, or the Wilson-Fyle Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.

THEATRICAL

Victoria's 30,000 people are to enjoy a special and radical departure in the character of the performances given at the Grand theatre during the coming week, when the chief attraction is to be the marvelous mechanical doll Phroso. This ingenious and thrilling exhibit has pleased and puzzled the people of all the earth, and one of its peculiar characteristics is that it never fails; one's interest in it is always the same—a trait that cannot be claimed by any other attraction on earth. This is its initial appearance on the coast and wherever it goes it creates the same intense curiosity and invariably leaves the marvel of its creation and mechanism an enigma for every community to unravel if it can. Victorians on the lookout for a novelty, a thing of mystery and for something to awaken their ardent investigation will not fail to see Phroso, the mechanical doll that does more things than a human being ever thinks of doing on the boards. The act is one long series of profoundly interesting, automatic but well regulated movements that defy all accounting. The bill will also include Mr. and Mrs. James P. Lee and little Madeline in a beautiful comedy playlet entitled "Thou Shalt Not Steal"; George Lavender, monologuist and comedian Margaret Severence, lightning change artist; Frederic Roberts in illustrated song, and a new line of moving pictures.

There will be no matinee tomorrow, the week opening with the usual performances tomorrow night. Daily matinees at 3 p. m. and the usual evening performances will be given for the remainder of the week.

The famous Royal Hawaiian band of Honolulu is making its first tour of the United States and Canada and will appear in this city at the Victoria theatre on Wednesday, June 13th, for an afternoon and evening concert.

This superb organization is unlike any other band in the whole world, as it comprises not only a full military band, but also a stringed orchestra, a choir, a glee club, mandolin, guitar and banjo clubs, players of native instruments and solo singers. It numbers sixty musicians, each one being skilled in playing from five to ten instruments.

The band was established in 1871, by Capt. H. Berger, who still remains as director and who had taught the Hawaiians how to play the various instruments. Capt. Berger was formerly in the German army as bandmaster; and was sent by the first emperor of Germany to Hawaii to establish a military band at the request of that wise ruler, King Kamehameha. What was done by Capt. Berger with the Hawaiians has been told by thousands of tourists in all parts of the world. The Royal Hawaiian band was the pet of King Kalakaua and he lavished money on it with a free hand. When Hawaii became a republic the Royal Hawaiian ... maintained, and when the ... annexed to the United ... ment saw that the band should not go out of existence.

The present tour is under the patronage of the Hawaiian government and the leading commercial bodies of Honolulu. The band has been superbly equipped with uniforms for travel, and the appearance of the musicians on the stage, dressed in complete white, with their "leis" or garlands of yellow flowers around their necks, is not quickly forgotten.

The Hawaiian race is naturally musical, and when the islands were first discovered by Capt. Cook his logbook shows that he was greeted by the islanders with charming native songs. There is nothing more soothing than to hear the dreamy music of Hawaii rendered by the natives. It is so unlike any other vocal music that it lingers forever in the memory.

The Royal Hawaiian band has only visited this country twice in its existence, and then for brief periods. It was the big feature of the Knights Templar conclave, held in San Francisco twenty years ago. It came to this country last year to play at the Portland exposition, and was the most pronounced success, more than fifteen thousand people paying admission at each concert.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists. Price 75c. per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Use Lever's Dry Soap (a powder) to wash woolens and flannels,—you'll like it.

SPORTS

BASEBALL

Electrics 10, Fernwoods 2

The Fernwoods suffered a severe defeat at the hands of the Electrics at Oak Bay park yesterday afternoon by a score of 10-2. The local boys showed poor form throughout, having eight errors to the visitors' six.

It was at the bat where their weakness was most noticeable, Malcolm being the only one able to tally a safe hit, having two to his credit. The others could do no better than little pop flies or weak infield hits that were easily fielded, with Butchart, who, although hooking them down to two hits, had only three strikeouts.

On the other hand, the visitors landed on Jimmie Holness, who was in poor form, to the tune of twelve safe hits. The Electrics were a very evenly balanced team. Following are the scores:

Electrics

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Mullen, 1st b.	6	2	2	12	4	1
Chisholm, c.	5	3	1	4	1	2
Dye, 2nd b.	5	1	3	5	3	1
Prickett, l. f.	5	0	2	1	0	0
Maguire, 3rd b.	5	1	0	0	0	2
Fredson, s. s.	4	0	1	0	2	0
Walker, r. f.	5	1	1	1	0	0
Hemenway, c. f.	5	0	0	1	0	0
Butchart, p.	5	2	2	0	6	0
	45	10	12	27	17	6

Fernwoods

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Robertson	4	0	0	11	2	1
S. Shanks	4	0	0	1	1	1
Blackbourne	3	0	0	0	0	1
Moore	4	0	0	0	1	0
Potts	2	1	0	3	1	2
A. Shanks	4	0	0	8	1	1
Malcolm	3	1	2	1	0	0
Carne	3	0	0	0	3	1
Holness	4	0	0	1	5	2
	32	2	2	27	14	8

Summary: Earned runs, Electrics 5, two base hits, Chisholm, Malcolm, three base hits, Mullen; first on balls, off Holness 1, off Butchart 2; left on bases, Victoria 7, Electrics 10; struck out by Holness 9, by Butchart 3; double plays, Mullen to Dye; passed balls, Robertson 1, Chisholm 2; hit by pitcher, Potts, Blackbourne, Fredson. Time of game, 1 hour 30 minutes. ... ar ... ar

A Win for the College

The baseball team from the High school journeyed to Duncan yesterday morning, and the result of an interesting game was 7-6 in favor of the Victoria boys, who scored two runs in the last inning. The High school team played consistently and steadily, having derived great benefit from the recent practice games. The pitching of Sedger and the fielding of Green were features of the game.

THE RIFLE

At Clover Point

The attendance at Clover Point range yesterday afternoon was a little better than the usual. The wind was not as high as it sometimes is, but proved very uncertain at the last range. The following are some of the best scores:

	200	500	600	T'l
Sergt. G. S. Carr	33	31	31	95
Hos. Sgt. F. Richardson	31	32	30	93
Mr A. R. Langley	29	33	29	91
Corpl A. J. Butler	31	24	32	87
Sergt A. Brayshaw	29	29	24	82
Corpl. R. Parker	30	28	24	82
Gr. G. Nell	27	30	23	[illegible]
Bandsman S. Peele	27	23	28	[illegible]
Sergt. A. Richardson	23	29	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sergt. M. Doyle	28	29	22	79
Gr. W. J. Buckel	28	24	25	77

Thursday last witnessed the departure of C. S. M. J. Caven, Victoria's representative on this year's Canadian team at Bisley. He carries with him the good wishes of all his comrades, and the hope that he will distinguish himself as well there as at home.

CRICKET

The match played yesterday afternoon on the Jubilee Hospital grounds between the Victoria C. C. "A" team and an eleven from the barracks, resulted in a win for the former by 5 wickets and 39 runs. The V. C. C. captain won the toss and elected to send his team to bat, and after playing for two and a half hours declared the innings closed, with the score standing at 115 for the loss of 5 wickets. This left the Garrison one and a half hours to make the necessary number of runs to win or play out time for a draw, but the home team just managed to dismiss the soldiers a few minutes before the call of time for 76 runs. Following are the scores:

V. C. C. "A" Team

E. J. Howe b Evans	4
T. R. Tye b Evans	30
L. V. Conyers c Mortimer, b Robinson	24
A. Coles c and b Robinson	9
J. T. Dickson not out	22
F. R. Robbins b Evans	11
W. Gregson not out	7
Extras	[illegible]
Total	115

A. B. Trimen, F. W. Ashby, B. N. Johnson and W. T. Williams did not bat.

Garrison C. C.

Corpl. Mortimer ... lamb b Tye	1
... b Howe	12
Gr. Austen b Ashby	0
Gr. Emslie c and b Ashby	6
Gr. Evans c Gregson, b Tye	3
Sergt. O'Hara c Conyers, b Tye	0
Sergt. Warden c Ashby, b Williams	29
Br. Provins b Williams	16
Gr. De Courcy b Williams	0
Gr. Steadman not out	2
Br. Knight stpd. Gregson, b Tye	1
Extras	6
Total	76

LACROSSE

Maple Leaf Team Defeated

Vancouver, June 9.—(Special)—It was hardly first class lacrosse that was presented at Recreation park today by the Vancouvers and Maple Leafs. But then it was the opening of the season, and the boys were raw. It was also rather rough. The Maple Leafs were weak in the defence. The home section lacked organic unity, a number of changes being necessary before the team comes up to the standard of the Vancouver seniors. For Vancouver, Gibbons was magnificent in goal, but several others of the team were off color. "Fencing" was much in evidence, several free fights being narrowly averted. Score resulted, Vancouver 11, Maple Leafs 7. A. W. Gray and R. Cheyne refereed.

In the East

Today's lacrosse at Quebec—Quebec 10, Nationals 6. At Ottawa—Capitals 4, Cornwall 3. At Montreal—Shamrocks 3, Tecumsehs 5.

LAWN TENNIS

Miss Sutton Defeated

Liverpool, June 9.—In the final round of the women's singles, Miss Douglas beat Miss May Sutton 7-5, 6-2. This robs the American of the northern counties championship.

In the international singles, A. F. Wilding, New Ireland, beat Holcombe Ward, New York, 6-3, 3-6, 0-6, 6-4, 6-6.

Raymond D. Little, American, beat Thomas Poidevin, Australian, 6-2, 1-6, 7-5, 6-2. The American thus won the rubber and the right to play the British holders of the Dwight F. Davis challenge cup.

In the final for the Liverpool cup, Brownewals, of Manchester, beat T. P. Rhodes by two sets to one. Score, 1-6, 7-5, ...

Mother says, "We can't use our best Blankets for camping, so that ends it." Robinson's have Oxford Grey Wool Blankets 56 x 78 inches, 7 lbs, at $2.75 pair. Grey Wool Blankets, 60 by 80 ... $3.75. White Wool Blank... inches, $3.50. Robin...

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R. M. S. EMPRESS OF JAPAN sails June 11.

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" 30, Sat. ......Lake Champlain
July 7, Sat. ......Empress of Ireland
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" 8, Mount Temple, 3rd cls. $26.50

S.S. Lake Champlain & Lake Erie carry only One Class of Cabin Passengers (Second class), to whom is given the accommodation situated in the best part of the steamer at $40.00, $42.50 and $45.

Lake Manitoba—1st, $65.00 and upwards; 2nd, $40.00.

Empresses—1st, $80.00 to $500.00; 2nd, $45.00 and $47.50; 3rd, $28.75.

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... MARIPOSA, for Tahiti, May 22.
... SONOMA, for Auckland, Sydney, ... Thursday, May 31.
... P. RITHET & CO., LTD., Victoria.

...nkey Brand Soap makes copper like ... tin like silver, crockery like marble, windows like crystal.

[illegible]OR

MINISTERS AT SALT SPRING

(Continued from Page One.)

ing on than ever before. This, he thought, was something the government had to be proud of. (Loud applause.)

Continuing, he referred to the remarks of the opposition regarding railway construction, and many had ventured to say that no railways would ever be constructed unless they received government aid. This, he said, was without foundation, as at present there is more railway construction going on in British Columbia than ever before, and without one cent of aid from the government. It was a record that any government will be proud of, and he hoped that British Columbia would continue to advance as she had done in the past few years. (Loud and continued applause.)

Hon. Mr. Green

Hon. Mr. Green on rising was greeted with loud cheers which continued for several minutes. In opening his remarks he took occasion to refer to the large attendance, after which he stated that his opening remarks were going to be of a comparison between the present and past governments. While he was in the opposition he had always maintained that the ministers should visit every district to ascertain their wants, even if there was no election coming on. It was not because there was an election in sight, but it was to find the wants of the people that they were present at the meeting. In the past the government only made visits to the district when an election was in sight, but this government was going to do better than it predecessors and intended to visit the different districts oftener. He took occasion to thank the district for the assistance they had given the government regarding fruit growing, especially when times were hard and the fruit growing industry only in its infancy.

Regarding the timber industry, he stated that it was in a better condition today than ever before, and the government are annually getting a much greater revenue. The government deserved and took some credit for these conditions of things. The timber licenses were now well regulated and could only be obtained in a fair manner, and unless the taxes were paid the owners could not hold their limits. The lumber industry was thriving and there was not a sawmill in the province that did not have a market for all the lumber they could cut. The government were still endeavoring to assist this industry, and it would continue to grow as long as British Columbia had a solid party government.

Party Government a Success

In referring to a party government, he said that it was the greatest thing that had ever happened in British Columbia. He pointed out that in previous governments it was an easy matter for a member to cross the floor of the house to the opposition for any small reason or if he could obtain something for his district. But now with a party government it was different, and a member would not desert his party. He was of the opinion that with straight party government it was possible to get better legislation than in past years. Since the present government had been in power he did not have as much money to expend on roads, trails and bridges because the former government left the finances in such a state that it was impossible to obtain money to keep up the work. But the government had attended to the business of the province as they would their own, and although they had done some hard legislation the people were satisfied, and in any bye-election the electors had shown that they were in sympathy with the government. He cited the case in Alberni, where an opposition majority was turned into a government victory. (Applause.)

Regarding wharves, he stated that the provincial government had nothing to do with building wharves, but it was a case for the Dominion government, and if the government at Ottawa returned some of the $14,000,000 they had taken from the province they would be glad to build wharves. (Loud cheers.) It was the duty of the Dominion government to attend to this, and they had shown that it was their duty by building wharves in the east as well as some on the Fraser river. The Dominion government had control over the steamship lines and waterways, and they should attend to the wharves. (Applause.) He advised the electors to take the question up with their representatives at Ottawa and ask them why they built wharves for the east and not in British Columbia. (Cheers.)

Better Terms Wanted

A gentleman in the audience stated that the Dominion government were not only constructing wharves in the east, but had built one in a duck pond that dries up in the summer. (Laughter and cries of "Liberal graft.")

"Yes," said Mr. Green, "they will build a wharf anywhere in the east, but how about British Columbia? How about that $14,000,000 they have taken from British Columbia since confederation? Give British Columbia better terms and the provincial government will attend to all the wharves that are necessary." (More cheers and "Down with Laurier!")

Taking up the question of dykes, Mr. Green stated that the present government had done a great deal, and from a continual outlay by past governments and a continual tax on the electors the present government had raised a revenue of over $50,000. (Applause.)

Regarding schools, he pointed out that the government were taking out $22,000 for schools when they were only putting $7,000 in, the electors having to pay the balance.

Regarding the trunk roads, the past government had pai[illegible] nance of trunk road[illegible] were in municipalities [illegible] wate[illegible] present government al[illegible] street, w[illegible] to pay one cent for [illegible] municipalities. (Applause.)

Regarding railways, he stated that during the last three weeks he had seen men grading on the Kootenay Central railway, which the government had been told for the last two years would not be constructed till the government subsidized it; but still the construction was going on. (Applause.) During his trip he had crossed the grades for three railways, none of them receiving any subsidy. (Applause.) If the railway was a necessity it would not need a grant, and if it was not necessary it would never be built. (Applause.) Any subsidy that was given went to the promoter, but if the railway could not be constructed for the trade it was to receive it would never be built for any $5,000 a mile. (Loud cheers.)

Farmers Are Assisted

The government had also assisted the farmer by giving cheap powder. The matter of powder had always been a hardship on the farmers, but by the help of the government it was being overcome. (Cheers.)

He stated that several complaints had reached his department, one of which was with regard to beach gravel. The complaint was usually that some private individual was getting privileges that others could not get. This was not so. The gravel belonged to the government, and they were going to protect it, and all that it would cost was enough to protect the beaches.

Regarding the roads, he acknowledged that they were not in the best of condition. This, however, the government would attend to.

Continuing, Mr. Green took up the question of the government team that had recently been sent into the district, and over which there had been considerable controversy. He asked the meeting what they wanted, good roads or a charitable institution where every elector with a team could go to work. If they wanted the latter they were not going to have it, for it had been found that a government team could do more and better work than a private outfit. He stated that although he had been in charge of the department for over two years, he did not intend to say that everything that had been done was right. He had tried to do his best, and if he had made a mistake it was through no fault of his. He wished to hear from the district regarding their wants, and if they did not make their wants known they would hardly blame the government for not attending to them. He stated that although the government had increased the taxes of the private electors they had not overlooked the large corporations, and they were paying much higher than ever before. He acknowledged that the government had been severely criticized by cutting down the civil service. This they had to do because they did not have the positions to give, and when three men were doing the work of one they had kept one and let the others go.

Road Boss Question

Continuing, Mr. Green said: "I have been told that you want to elect your own road boss. (Cries of "Yes, yes.") All I can tell you is that as long as I am at the head of the department I will be responsible for any road boss that is appointed."

He pointed out that the road boss was responsible to him and his colleagues to the party and the party to the people.

"This is the condition of affairs, and if you can prove to me that the road boss is not competent I will soon see that a competent man is appointed, and if I allow an incompetent man to occupy the position my colleagues should ask me to quit. If he were not capable of making the road boss do his duty he should be kicked out.

"As long as the Conservatives of the district make representations to us for improvements we will attend to them, but we will not overlook any recommendations of the Liberals."

In answer to a question, Mr. Green said that Mr. Bullock was not responsible for the work, but he (Mr. Green) was, and if there was any kick coming to make it to him. He stated that he intended to get into closer touch regarding the road work and that he would see that they had better roads, and on his next visit, if he did not do it, they could tell him. He was not doing work to catch votes, but was doing the work for the best interests of the province of British Columbia. (Cheers.)

In comparison to the opposition, he declared that the government were working for the best interest of every district. The opposition, on the other hand, were working for a pull-down policy, and they would rather indulge in small personalities and use muck rakes to drag the government in the slime in a vain endeavor to blacken their characters. He stated that since he had charge of the department he had worked to the best of his knowledge, and in future he would do his best for the interest not only for this district but for all the province. (Prolonged cheers.)

In answer to a question from the audience regarding the government team, Mr. Green stated that if the team was not equal to the work that they would get another. The reason they had sent the team into the district was because they had found it did cheaper and better work in other districts, and they had decided to try it in this district, and while he was in charge of the department he would see that competent men were employed, but would not stand for an election of a road boss, and he would personally inspect the road system, and if the work was not being done right he would get a man that would do it right.

A gentleman in the audience moved that Mr. Green should be commended for the able way in which he had laid the matter before the meeting and that the government should be greatly commended for the work they had done throughout the province.

This suggesting was met with loud cheers, lasting for several minutes.

On a question from the audience, Mr. Green stated that they would accept suggestions from anyone, whether it was a Conservative or Liberal, as long as it was in the interest of the province. (Cheers.)

Hon. Mr. Fulton

Capt. Tatlow was again called on to explain about cheap powder. He stated that he had made an agreement whereby the farmers could obtain powder for $5.25 per case, instead of $6.75 as before, and already over 6,000 cases had been taken by the farmers.

Hon. Mr. Fulton was then called on, and stated that he was there to explain the school system. He thought that not only in British Columbia but all over Canada they had as good a school system as any in the world. It was not the intention of the government to lower the standard of education, but it would endeavor to keep it up. The cost of education was continually increasing, and during the past five years it had increased almost to the extent of $100,000, while the revenue was not increasing in a corresponding manner. With a constant request for improvements it was a difficult proposition to arrange. The school system has during the last few years advanced rather than decreased. He explained that the salaries for the teachers would not all come out of the districts, but the government would pay a portion. If the people of the province are anxious to keep up education it will be necessary for the electors to vote the teachers a higher salary. This had been done in many districts, and the consequence is that teachers are receiving larger salaries than the government paid in the past. Today the government are paying for the biggest part of the educational system. He pointed out that in many districts settlers had to pay taxes and there were no schools within thirty miles.

The opposition had done considerable criticizing, and at the last session they had gone further than before and had introduced a resolution trying to have the system put on the old basis and desired to have an extra mill added to the taxes. The extra mill would give about $40,000 additional revenue, which the opposition thought was enough for the additional expenditure. But when it was pointed out that the increased cost of education was about eight times as much as the revenue, by an addition of one mill it was seen that it was not right, and if the increase was $25,000 the taxes would have to be eight times greater than that sum. He stated that the greater part of the province had accepted the act and within a few years it would be working as well as in the cities. He acknowledged that there might be a slight deficiency, but this the government would be only too pleased to alter.

Regarding the attorney general's department, Mr. Fulton referred to the work done in the recent train hold-up, when the train robbers had been captured and sentenced within a month from the time of the hold-up. This he considered was sufficient to show that the department was well managed, and he hoped that the Dominion authorities would not step in and release the culprits as they did in a recent case. (Applause.)

A. E. McPhillips, K. C., was called on to make the closing address of the evening. In his remarks he referred to the excellent work done by the heads of the different departments, and said they were to be congratulated on the fine showing they had made. He said that it was his opinion that when the equalization policy is put in force that it will considerably reduce taxes, and in a very short time there would not be a cent of direct taxation. With a revenue coming in from all the national developments which was continually increasing in a short time the conditions of affairs in this province would be in such shape that the people would never want anybody but Conservatives to govern them. The Conservatives had made Canada, and Canada today is the brightest gem in the diadem of the British Empire. (Cheers.)

WESTERN DOMINION COLLIERIES COMPANY

Further Details About Project Just Launched in Great Britain.

Mention was made in the telegraphic despatches in Wednesday's issue regarding the new Western Dominion Collieries company. The following from the Canadian Gazette is of interest as bearing on the subject:

To the growing list of Canadian coal mining companies must now be added the Western Dominion Collieries, formed to acquire as a going concern, the properties owned by the Souris Coal Mining company of Winnipeg, which is operating the only equipped coal mine in the entire district between the west of Lake Superior and Lethbridge, a distance of over 1,000 miles. The Souris company owns 1,480 acres of surface and mineral rights, 660 acres of surface rights only—together, 2,920 acres. The company commenced operations in 1901, and its first year's working resulted in an output of 41,153 tons of coal, yielding a net profit of £3,339. This was a very good start, but since then great strides have been made, and, after providing for depreciation of buildings, plant and machinery, the net profits for the period ended February 28, 1906 (four years, all but two months) have averaged £8,826 per annum, while for the concluding 10 months of the period mentioned net earnings amounted to actually £10,775.

The capital of the Western Dominion Collieries consists of £200,000 in £1 shares, of which £100,000 will be kept in reserve and only issued for purposes of conversion in connection with the first mortgage debentures, of which an issue of £100,000 has been created, carrying interest at 6 per cent., and now offering for subscription at 98. Interest on this emission will only require £6,000 per annum, and, as will have been seen from the figures given above, net earnings have exceeded this figure for several years past. The debentures are secured upon the freehold properties, railway, fixed plant, and machinery of the company, and will also constitute a floating charge on the undertaking and other assets of the concern. Provision has been made for enabling holders of this issue to convert into fully paid share on July 1, 1909, on three months' notice given to the company, upon the basis of one share for every £1 of debenture surrendered. On the other hand, all debentures outstanding on July 1, 1912, will be redeemed within 25 years from the date at 102, by annual drawings, commencing on July 1, 1913. The company reserves, however, the right to redeem all or any of this issue at any time by purchase in the market at or under 102, or at any time after the expiration of the option of conversion, on six months' notice, at 102.

Considering the excellent record of the Souris company, and the progressive nature of its earnings, the debentures now offered by the Western Dominion Collieries, Limited, may be regarded as a sound industrial investment. The terms on which they are offered are exceptionally attractive, the annual rate of interest being 6 per cent., while as regards capital value, subscribers to the issue will gain an advantage of 2 per cent. in the purchase price, while those who hold until redemption by the company will receive a premium of 2 per cent. The properties and assets of the Souris company are being taken over as from March 1 last, and the services of the present manager, R. R. Taylor, have been retained for a period of two years, while he has intimated his willingness to continue for a further term of three years, should the directors desire.

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Leading mining and financial paper. News from all mining districts. Most reliable information regarding mining, oil industries, principal companies, etc. No investor should be without. Will send six months free. Branch, A. L. Wisner & Co., 61 and 62 Confederation Life Building. Owen J. B. Yearsley, Toronto, Ont., Manager.

A plate of the Quaker Br[illegible] fruits makes a delicious [illegible] sumptuous meal and a [illegible] about any trouble [illegible] a very [illegible]

Crescent Mapleine

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You will find MAPELINE a delicate maple flavor. A few drops added to a simple syrup (granulated sugar dissolved in hot water) will produce a syrup even better than the "Maple" itself. 40c. All grocers.

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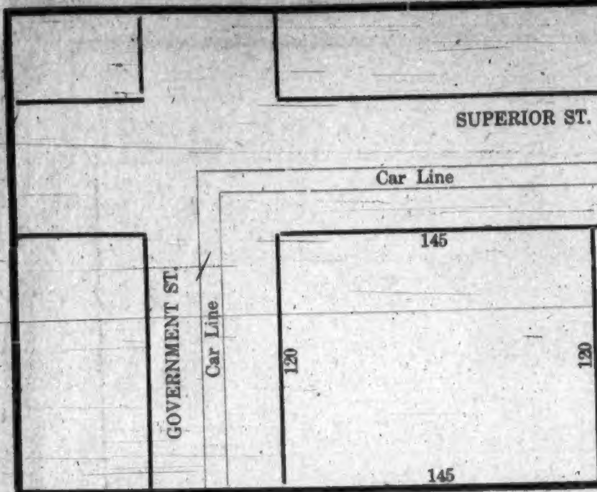

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A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.—Deposits of $1.00 and upwards received and interest paid at highest current rate from date of opening account, and compounded half-yearly.

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DAILY REVIEW OF THE LOCAL MARKETS

Strawberries were a little scarce yesterday. On account of the weather they are not ripening as well as could be wished, and want two or three days of good sunshine to bring them on. The retail price yesterday was two boxes for 25c., and at this price it is difficult to cope with the demand. Local cherries are now plentiful and are in good condition, both in size and quality. Their price to dealers is 12½c. Steamer Umatilla arrived yesterday with a good consignment of fruit and vegetables, which included a large quantity of cherries, California new potatoes, onions, peas, beans, cauliflower and cabbage. It also brought up this season's first lot of plums. They are of good quality, but the price at present is high.

In the retail fish market the scarcity of salmon is being felt, but the season has only just opened.

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus, per lb.	15
Beets, per sack	$1.25
Cabbage, per lb.	3
Carrots, per sack	$1.50
Cauliflower, per doz.	$1.50
Cucumbers, per doz.	$1.80
Lettuce, per crate	$1.75
Parsnips, per sack	$1.25
Potatoes (Mainland)	16.00
Potatoes (Island)	$20.00
Potatoes (California), per sack	$3.00
Silverskin onions, per lb.	4½
Tomatoes, local	20
Tomatoes (California)	$2.50
Turnips, per sack	[illegible]
Peas (California), per sack	$6.50

FRUIT.

Grapefruit, per box	$4.25
Apples (imported)	$3.25
Bananas, per bunch	$3.00 to $3.50
Lemons (fancy), per box	$6.50
Lemons (choice), per box	$6.00
Coconuts, each	8
Oranges, fancy navels, box	$3.85 to $4.25
Oranges (Med. sweets), per box	$4.23
Pears (local), per [illegible]	
Oranges, fancy navels, box	$3.85 to $4.25
Rhubarb	3
Apples, per lb.	15
Strawberries	12½ to 15

PRODUCE.

Eggs (local), per doz.	25
Butter (local), creamery	25
Como honey	18

MEATS

Tongues, per lb.	20
Beef, per lb.	8 to 18
Mutton, per lb.	8 to 18
American hams, per lb.	22
American bacon, per lb.	27
Bacon, rolled	18
Pork, per lb.	10 to 15
Veal, per lb.	10 to 19
Lamb, per quarter	$1.25 to $1.75

FOODSTUFFS.

American wheat, per ton	$32.00
Manitoba feed wheat, per ton	[illegible]
Oats, Manitoba, per ton	$27.00
Oats, Island, per ton	$28.00
Barley, Manitoba, per ton	$25.00
Barley, Island, per ton	$28.00

FLOUR.

Flour, Hungarian, Ogilvie's, Royal Household, per bbl.	$5.60
Flour, Hungarian, Lake of the Woods, Five Roses, per bbl.	$5.60
Flour, Hungarian, Moffet's Best	$5.35
Flour, pastry flour, Moffet's Drifted Snow, per bbl.	$4.85
Calgary Hungarian	$5.60
Bran, per ton	$23.00
Shorts, per ton	$24.00
Middlings, per ton	$28.00
Hay, Fraser river, per ton	$12.00
Hay, Island, per ton	$14 to $16
Feed cornmeal, per ton	[illegible]
Chop feed, best, per ton	$25.00
Whole corn, best, per ton	[illegible]
Cracked corn, per ton	[illegible]

RETAIL MARKETS.

MEAT AND POULTRY.

Hams, per lb.	20
Bacon, per lb.	22
Pork, live weight	8
Pork, dressed	16
Veal, live weight	7
Veal, dressed	9 to 10
Chickens, spring, per lb. live wgt	14
Chickens, old, per lb.	12½
Turkeys, per lb.	26
Turkeys, live weight	30
Turkeys (local), per lb.	30
Turkeys (imported), per lb.	25
Geese, dressed, per lb.	23
Ducks, dressed, per lb.	25
Spring chicken, dressed, per lb.	25
Chicken, broilers, per lb.	30
Pigeons, dressed, per pair	50
Rabbits, dressed, each	60 to 75
Hare, dressed, each	75

Fish—

Oolachan (salted), per kit	$2.25
Cod, salt, per lb.	12½
Halibut (fresh), per lb.	10
Cod, fresh, per lb.	8
Flounders, fresh, per lb.	6
Salmon, salt, per lb.	12½
Salmon, fresh, per lb.	12½
Clams, per lb.	3
Oysters, Olympia, pint	50
Oysters, Toke Point, doz.	40
Shrimps, per lb.	25 to 35
Oolachans (salted), per kit	$2.25

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Eggs—	
Fresh Island, per doz.	30
Fresh cream, per pint	20
Cheese—	
California cheese, per lb.	25
Canadian cheese, per lb.	20
Cream cheese (local), apiece	10
Butter—	
Manitoba, per lb.	20
Best dairy, per lb.	25
Victoria creamery, per lb.	25
Cowichan creamery, per lb.	25
Delta creamery, per lb.	25
Comox creamery, per lb.	25
Chilliwack creamery, per lb.	30

VEGETABLES.

Peas (California), 3 lbs.	25
Cabbage, per lb.	6
Tomatoes, per lb.	20
Onions, 6 lbs. for	25
Island potatoes, 4 lbs. for	25
Potatoes, per 100 lbs.	$1.00 to $1.25
Potatoes, new Island, per lb.	5
Cauliflower, per head	10 to 12½
Carrots, per lb.	3
Asparagus, per bunch	20
Artichokes, per lb.	12½
Lettuce, per head	5
Celery, 2 heads	25
Cucumbers, each	20
Pineapples, each	50

FRUIT.

Cooking figs	8 to 10
Figs, Smyrna, per lb.	15 to 25
Cherries (California), per lb.	35
Gooseberries, per lb.	15
Grapefruit, per doz.	75
Valencia raisins, per lb.	10
Lemons, California, per doz.	30 to 35
Coconuts, each	10
New cleaned currants	10
Best Sultanas	15
Best Sultanas, Smyrna	20
California Sultanas	15
Table raisins	25, 35, 50
Oranges, per doz.	35 to 75
[illegible], per lb.	20
Lemons, per doz.	35
[illegible], 2 lbs. for	25
[illegible]	15 to 20

FOODSTUFFS.

[illegible] ton	$30.00
[illegible]	$35.00
[illegible] ton	$30.00
Hay, per ton	$18.00
Straw, per ton	$12.00
Potatoes [illegible]	65
Corn [illegible]	$20.00
Corn, [illegible] ton	$32.00
Feed [illegible] ton	$35.00
Oat[illegible]	$35.00
[illegible]	65
[illegible]	50
[illegible] per bbl., sk.	$1.50

FLOUR (continued)

Hungarian, per bbl.	$6.00
Royal Household, per sack	$1.55
Pastry Flour—	
Snow Flake, per sack	$1.40
Feed—	
Middlings, per bag, 90 lbs.	$1.15
Bran, per 70 lbs.	90

OIL.

Coal oil (Pratt's) per can... $1.50 to $1.60

GILLETT'S HIGH GRADE CREAM TARTAR

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

SOLD IN PACKAGES AND CANS.

Same Price as the cheap adulterated kinds.

E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO, ONT.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

New York, June 9.—Stocks were pressed for sale today and prices declined. Crop damage reports are not liked and the effect on stocks is feared by the government estimate of conditions to be published Monday, and which is generally expected to be unfavorable. Speculative liquidation was evident in some favorite stocks, especially Reading, and some of the advances which were made quickly were as quickly lost today. The weak and unsupported condition of Consolidated Gas had a bad effect on sentiment. The bank statement justified the expectation that cash gains of last week which failed to appear in last week's statement would help the showing this week. Besides the $2,942,100 cash there was a $7,619,400 expansion to figure in the deposits, so that the increase in the reserve left a margin of only $346,245 for the benefit of the surplus. The paying off of foreign obligations is believed to be responsible in part for the loan expansion.

Sterling exchange at Berlin fell with some violence, and at Paris with decision, threatening renewed pressure on London's gold reserves.

The stock market closed easy. Total sales of bonds, par value, $1,390,000.

Chicago Grain

Chicago, June 9.—Additional evidence of damage to wheat by drought was furnished today by the Kansas state crop report, which gave the condition of wheat at 70 as against an estimate of 85 on May 17. A sharp rally followed the publication of this report, but most of the gain was lost later on by profit taking. The close was steady, with July options 1-4 higher. Corn was up ¼, oats were unchanged, and provisions were a shade higher to 5 to 7½ cents lower.

Money Markets

London, June 9.—Closing: Consols for money 89 1-16; ditto for account. Money 2 to 2½ per cent. Discount rate, short bills, 3½ per cent., six months bills 3 3-8 to 7-16.

New York, June 9.—Money on call nominal. No loans. Time loans steady; 60 days, 4 per cent., 90 days 4 1-4 to 4½ per cent., six months 4⅝ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5 to 5½ per cent. Sterling exchange steady at $4.85.90 to $4.86 for demand, and at $4.82.90 to $4.83 for 60 day bills. Posted rates $4.83½ and $4.86. Commercial bills $4.82½. Bar silver 65⅛. Mexican dollars 50⅛. Government bonds firm. Railroad bonds heavy. Exchange, three months bills 3 3-8 to 7-16. Newt $307,400,295.

Metal Markets

New York, June 9.—Casting copper 18⅜. Lead $5.75. Silver 65⅛. Bar silver steady.

London, June 9.—Silver 30 1-16.

STOCKS — BONDS

F. W. STEVENSON

Commission Broker

21 Broad Street

GRAIN — COTTON

NEW YORK STOCKS.

(Reported by F. W. Stevenson.)

New York, June 9.—The following quotations ruled on the stock exchange today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
A. T. & S. F.	90¼	90½	90	90
do. pfd.	102½	102½	102¼	102¼
B. & O.	110¼	110¼	109⅝	110⅛
do. pfd.	94¼	94½	94	94
B. R. T.	84⅝	84⅝	83⅝	84
C. & A.	30	30	29½	29½
C. & O.	58⅝	59	58½	58⅝
C. M. & St. P.	176⅝	177	176	176½
C. P. R.	160	160	159½	159½
D. & R. G.	46½	46¼	45½	45⅝
Erie, Ry.	45⅝	45⅝	45⅜	45⅝
L. & N.	149	149	148	148
Mo. Pac.	97½	97½	97	97½
N. & W.	88⅝	88½	88⅛	88½
do. pfd.	90	90	90	90
N. Y. Cent.	140¼	140⅝	140	140
N. Y. O. & W.	51¼	51¼	51	51
Pa. Ry.	133⅛	133⅝	132⅝	133¼
Reading Ry.	144⅛	144⅛	141⅝	141⅞
R. I. Certs.	26⅛	26⅛	26	26
Sou. Ry.	38⅛	38⅛	37⅝	37⅞
Sou. Pac.	66	66⅛	65½	65⅝
Union Pac.	151	151⅛	150¼	150¼
Wis. Cent.	26	26	26	26
Amal. Cop.	108⅛	108⅛	107⅝	107⅞
Amn. Cot. Oil.	33⅝	33⅝	33½	33½
Amn. Loco.	70⅝	70⅝	70	10⅝
Amn. Smelt.	156¼	156¼	155¼	155½
Amn. Sugar	136⅛	136⅛	135¼	135⅝
Amn. Woolen.	49½	49½	49¼	49¼
C. F. & I.	57⅝	57⅝	56	56
Cent. Leather	43	43	42¼	42⅝
C. T. & T.	12	12	12	12
F. S. & M. pfd.	98½	98½	98	98
Int. Paper	20⅛	20⅛	20	20
Peo. Gas	92	92	91⅝	91⅝
U. S. Steel	41	41⅛	40⅝	40⅝
do. pfd.	106½	106½	106	106
West. Union	92	92	92	92

Total sales for the day, 306,200 shares.

WAGHORN, GWYNN & Co.

Stock Brokers, Tel. 1708, Vancouver

Buy and sell stocks and bonds for cash or on margin, on Toronto, Montreal, New York, and London Exchanges.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

(Reported by F. W. Stevenson.)

Chicago, June 9.—The following quotations ruled on the board of trade today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, No. 2—				
July	83⅝	85	83½	84⅝
Sept.	83	[illegible]¼	82⅝	83⅝
Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]5	83¼	84⅝
[illegible]				
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	51½	51½
Sept.	[illegible]	[illegible]	51⅛	
Pork—				
July	16.85	16.90	16.80	16.80
Sept.	16.47	16.60	16.47	16.50
Liverpool Wheat—				
July	6s. 6¼d.			6s. 6¼d.
Sept.	6s. 6⅜d.			6s. 7d.
Dec.	6s. 7d.			6s. 7¼d.

[illegible] been [illegible] ists in all part[illegible] [illegible] Hawaiian [illegible] Kalakaua and [illegible] it with a free hand. [illegible] Hawaii [illegible] me a republic the Royal Hawaiian [illegible] maintai[illegible], and when the [illegible] to the U[illegible]

VICTORIA TIDE TABLE.

(Issued by the Tidal Survey Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa).

Date.	Time h. m.	Ht ft.	Time h. m.	Ht ft.	Time h. m.	Ht ft.	Time h. m.	Ht ft.
1	5.13	5.4	8.26	5.5	15.45	3.5	22.53	7.7
2	6.00	4.4	11.23	5.4	16.34	4.2	23.14	8.0
3	6.38	3.3	13.00	5.7	17.24	4.9	23.40	8.4
4	7.15	2.2	14.10	6.1	18.34	5.5	......	
5	0.09	8.7	7.53	1.3	15.34	6.6	19.03	6.0
6	0.40	9.1	8.34	0.4	16.44	7.0	19.52	6.5
7	1.13	9.2	9.18	0.1	17.50	7.3	20.43	6.9
8	1.47	9.2	10.03	0.3	18.52	7.5	21.40	7.2
9	2.20	8.9	10.49	0.2	19.50	7.8	22.48	7.4
10	2.51	8.4	11.36	0.3	20.39	7.9	......	
11	0.13	7.3	3.19	7.7	12.23	0.9	21.16	7.9
12	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.42	6.9	13.08	1.6	21.40	7.9
13	......		......		13.55	2.6	22.01	7.9
14	......		......		14.40	3.5	22.20	7.9
15	6.28	4.4	10.53	4.9	15.24	4.4	22.38	7.9
16	6.43	3.7	14.02	5.2	16.08	5.1	22.56	8.0
17	7.04	3.0	15.39	5.8	16.54	5.8	23.16	8.1
18	7.30	2.4	16.38	6.3	17.43	6.3	23.39	8.2
19	7.58	1.9	17.27	6.6	18.32	6.6	......	
20	0.05	8.3	8.28	1.4	18.12	7.0	19.20	6.9
21	0.32	8.4	8.50	1.1	18.54	7.1	20.07	7.1
22	0.57	8.4	9.32	0.8	19.32	7.3	20.53	7.0
23	1.21	8.4	10.08	0.7	20.05	7.4	21.37	7.5
24	1.45	8.3	10.46	0.8	20.30	7.5	22.22	7.5
25	2.13	8.1	11.26	1.0	20.44	7.6	......	
26	0.10	7.4	2.47	7.7	12.08	1.4	20.51	7.6
27	1.10	7.0	3.33	7.1	12.51	1.9	20.57	7.6
28	2.39	6.4	4.32	6.4	13.34	2.7	21.11	7.7
29	3.42	5.8	6.08	5.7	14.16	3.4	21.30	7.9
30	4.40	4.6	9.40	5.2	14.36	4.2	21.53	8.2

The time used is Pacific standard, for the 120th meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The figures from height serve to distinguish high water from low water.

The height is measured from the level of the lower low water at spring tides. This level corresponds with the datum to which the soundings on the admiralty chart of Victoria harbor are referred, as closely as can now be ascertained.

Esquimalt (at Dry Dock).—From observations during six months, in 1900, compared with simultaneous observations at Victoria. For time of high water add 14 minutes to high water at Victoria. For time of low water, add 17 minutes to low water at Victoria.

Wanted.—A good machine man for sash and door work; steady employment. Box 207 this office. ½

To Painters

TENDERS will be received up to 4 p.m. on Monday, the 18th of June, 1906, for painting with one good coat of paint the Point Ellice Bridge, according to specifications prepared for that purpose, which can be seen at the office of the undersigned, to whom the tenders must be delivered. The Corporation will furnish the paint only. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT, Building Inspector.

City Hall, Victoria, B. C., June 7, 1906. je7

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by Lyman Bros & Co., Ltd., Toronto, E. R. Fougera & Co., New York. Price 1 dollar. Postage 6 cts.

WHOLESALE—Henderson Bros., Ltd., Victoria and Vancouver

HOTEL DIRECTORY

VICTORIA

STRAND HOTEL—Centrally located. Housekeeping rooms, single and en suite. All modern conveniences; gas ranges, baths, etc. Wright & Falconer, proprietors. ap26

THE DOMINION—Victoria, B. C. Only modern first-class hotel in the city. Rates $1.50 per day and upwards. S. Jones, proprietor.

THE GORDON—Yates Street. First class in every respect. Fifty spacious home-like rooms. Terms very moderate. Mrs. J. Aberdeen Gordon, proprietress. Tel. 1018. P. O. Box 40.

HOTEL SIDNEY—Only seventeen miles from Victoria. One of the most attractive resorts on Vancouver Island; good roads; fine boating, two-mile beach; view unsurpassed. Hotel rates $1.50 per day. William Jensen, proprietor.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL—Corner Johnson and Store streets. Bar supplied with best brands of wines, liquors and cigars. Good rooms in connection. Open day and night. Lorenzo Reda, proprietor.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—118 Douglas St. Rooms to let for housekeeping from $1 up.

NEW WESTMINSTER

HOTEL COLONIAL—Opposite Court House. Best hotel in town. Rates from $1.50 up. John M. Insley, proprietor.

VANCOUVER

HOTEL METROPOLE—The most convenient to business centre, theatres, wharves and depots. Recently renovated and reconstructed. American and European plans. The place to meet your "up country" friends. George L. Howe, proprietor.

HOTEL DOMINION—Abbott street, Vancouver, B. C. Convenient to railway and wharves. Rates $1.25, $1.50. Free 'bus to and from all trains and boats. F. Haynes, proprietor.

HOTEL NORTH VANCOUVER—New and up-to-date; rates $2.00 per day. Special rates for families and regular boarders. Finest summer resort on the Coast. Ferry service every hour to and from this hotel, foot of Carroll street. F. Larsen, proprietor. my12

[illegible]EL LELAND—Corner Granville and [illegible], one block from depot [illegible] T. W[illegible], $2 per day.

[illegible] Garrison [illegible]

STRAND HOTEL—European and American plans. Rates moderate. First class rooms and cafe in connection. One block from depot and steamboat wharves.

HOTEL BLACKBURN—A. E. Blackburn, proprietor. Rates per day: American plan, $1.25 to $1.75; European plan rooms only, 50c., 75c., $1.00. Westminster and city trams pass door; electric light throughout. Free 'bus to and from hotel. Telephone 897. 318 Westminster avenue, Vancouver, B. C. o30

BADMINTON HOTEL—American plan, $2.00 upwards. Free 'bus meets all trains and boats. No charge for baths. Phone in each room. Barber shop, etc. W. Walls, prop. o15

MELBOURNE HOTEL—John Gangler, proprietor. Rates $1.00 per day up, special rates to steady boarders. New and up-to-date; steam heated and electric light; excellent table. Guests receive every attention. Cars to all parts of the city pass the door. Telephone 1808. Corner Westminster avenue and Powell streets, Vancouver, B. C. o15

ALHAMBRA HOTEL—Mrs. S. Thompson & Sons, proprietors. R. D. Thompson, manager. Corner Carroll and Water streets, Vancouver, B. C. Vancouver's first hotel, situated in the heart of the city. Modernly equipped throughout. Midday lunch a specialty. European plan. Famed for good whiskey. o15

THE DOUGALL HOUSE—Hotel rooms. Dining and Grill rooms. American and European plans. Popular prices. $19 [illegible] 322 Abbott street. D. Burton, prop. o16

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—Corner Hastings and Cambie streets. Headquarters for mining and commercial men. Rates $2 and upwards. Atkins, Johnson & Stewart, proprietors.

PHOENIX

HOTEL BALMORAL—The leading hotel of Boundary's leading mining camp; centrally located; good sample rooms. J. A. McMaster, proprietor.

TROUT LAKE

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—Best commercial house in town; good sample rooms.

REVELSTOKE

UNION HOTEL—First class $2 per day house. Choice brands liquors and cigars. J. Laughton, proprietor.

LARDO

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—Home for all people traveling to and from Poplar. McLaughlan Bros., proprietors.

BANFF, ALBERTA

THE SANITARIUM HOTEL—Recently enlarged and refurnished. Private hospital and bathing establishment in connection. Open all the year. R. G. Brett, M. D., medical director. W. A. Macfarlane, manager.

VERNON

COLDSTREAM HOTEL—Opposite station. Special inducements to commercial travelers.

PENTICTON

THE B. C. HOTEL—Homeseekers will find best accommodation here. New hotel. Rates from $1.00 to $1.50 per day. Percy Marks, proprietor.

ROSSLAND

HOTEL ALLEN—Stop at the Hotel Allen, the leading house of Rossland.

CALGARY, ALBERTA

VICTORIA HOTEL—Headquarters for British Columbians; European and American plans; the most modern hotel in Calgary. Adams & Peers, proprietors. au26

AGASSIZ

HOTEL BELLA VISTA—Tourists' and sportsmen's headquarters. Five miles from Harrison Hot Springs. Rates $1.50 to $2.00 per day, or $8 per week. Mrs. Probert, Proprietress. C. Inkman, manager.

NELSON

HUME HOTEL—The leading commercial house of the Kootenays. F. Hume, proprietor.

STRATHCONA HOTEL—Strictly first class; headquarters for tourists doing British Columbia. B. Tompkins, manager.

HEDLEY

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—Headquarters for the prospectors and miners of the Similkameen. Rates $8 per week; board and room, $1.50 per day. H. W. Yates, proprietor.

HOTEL SIMILKAMEEN—The largest and most modern hotel in the Similkameen; all conveniences: electric light, telephone, baths, etc., sample rooms. Rates $2.50 per day. A. McDermott, proprietor. jy30

MIDWAY

SPOKANE HOTEL—L. E. Salter, proprietor. The largest and most centrally located hotel in Midway. Rates, $1.00 to $2.00. Sample rooms. Free 'bus. au20

GRAND FORKS

YATE HOTEL—The leading hotel of the Boundary country; everything first class. A. Traunweiser, proprietor.

SICAMOUS

C. P. R. HOTEL—Popular resort for tourists. Good boating and fishing. F. W. Padmore, proprietor.

Handy Telephone Calls

CABINET MAKERS

DICKSON & HOWES, Cabinet Makers and Joiners, 131 Johnson Street. — 1165

J. LISTER, Carpenter and Builder. All kinds of jobbing work. Workshop and residence, Tolmie avenue. Phone — 1193

REAL ESTATE

P. R. BROWN LTD., 30 Broad Street. For a Dwelling, Furnished or Unfurnished. — 1076

Swinerton & Oddy

Financial and Insurance Agents. Notaries public.

102 GOVERNMENT STREET.

10⅓ ACRES — Cultivated; 5 roomed dwelling; barn 50x14; 10 poultry houses; creek; $2,500.

25 ACRES—Lake district; 7 acres cleared; barn, stable, poultry houses, etc.; 5 roomed dwelling; $2,700.

SEAVIEW—Splendid building sites, just off Hillside avenue; $110 to $200 per lot.

18.66 ACRES—Cedar Hill road; $1,800.

A BARGAIN—Nine roomed house and 2½ lots (1¼ acres), all modern improvements, stable for 2 horses, cement walks; splendid location, and one of the best views to be had in Victoria; $4,500.

ACRE BLOCKS

ON SAANICH ROAD—Near terminus of proposed extension of tram line; cultivated land, particularly adapted for fruit growing—

$400.00

6 1-3 ACRES—6 miles out; good land, easily cleared. Only $75 per acre.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE. [illegible] business property; also sums from $500 upwards, on improved Real Estate security at current rates of interest.

Insure in [illegible] Connecticut Fire Insurance [illegible], Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE

Valuable waterfront lots at foot of Yates street, with large wharf and two warehouses.

Large warehouse premises on Yates Street.

Fruit land in any quantity just outside City of Victoria.

Fine residential sites fronting on Gorge and Burnside Roads, from $800 to $900 per acre, according to location.

Land fronting on Sooke Harbor.

Building lots in Esquimalt Town.

Twenty-five acres in Esquimalt District, facing Royal Roads.

For particulars apply to

J. STUART YATES,
22 Bastion Street, Victoria.

P. R. Brown Co., Ltd

30 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agents.

Call for a List of Our One Hundred and Fifty Dwellings for Sale.

FOR SALE—Stern-wheel steamer "Strathcona," fully equipped and furnished, built for the Northern trade; 148 feet long, 30 feet beam, tonnage 506, draws three feet when loaded, speed 11 knots, carries 250 passengers; electric lights and search lights; engines of the best; hull in good condition. A bargain.

FOR SALE—Old Esquimalt road, beautiful cottage, with all modern conveniences; price $2,650, on the following terms: $650 cash, and the balance at [illegible] per cent. (872.)

FOR SALE—Superior street, 7 roomed cottage, with frontage on Provincial Square, all modern conveniences; $2,100. Terms. (857.)

FOR SALE—3½ acres on Mount Tolmie road. This is choice and cheap; it is covered with large and small oak trees, and would make a handsome site for a gentleman's residence. (2302.)

FOR SALE—James Bay, on the car line and within five minutes' walk of the park, a cottage of 7 rooms, and all modern conveniences, basement cemented, also heater; $3,150. (851.)

FOR SALE—New bungalow, just completed, on Yates street and near the Central school. This contains 7 rooms and all modern conveniences. This is cheap and on very easy terms. (792.)

FOR SALE—$340 cash and $10 per month will purchase a 6 roomed modern dwelling, on the car line; no interest. (804.)

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Pemberton road, 2 storey modern dwelling, containing 2 parlors, dining room, den, kitchen, four bedrooms, bath and usual offices. (797.)

FOR SALE—Dallas road, 8 roomed modern dwelling, in first class condition, including electric light and sewer, 3 large lots in fruit trees, greenhouse and stable; $4,000. (771.)

FOR SALE—45 acres on the Koksilah river, one acre cultivated, 8 acres slashed, all good soil; small dwelling and barn; $400. (2831.)

FOR SALE—Salt Spring Island, farm of 150 acres, 7 acres cultivated; $1,000. (2733.)

FOR SALE—Oak Bay avenue, handsome modern dwelling and two lots. This is one of the prettiest bungalows on the avenue. (692.)

FOR SALE—3½ acres and cottage of 6 rooms, ¼ acre of fruit, excellent soil; stable for five head of live stock; five minutes' walk from tram line. (3132.)

FOR SALE—2 city lots and new modern bungalow in the fashionable part of town. This is for sale at 30 per cent. below cost, and can be had on easy terms. (654.)

FOR SALE—Stanley avenue, new modern bungalow and full sized lot. This is for sale on easy terms and at a moderate price. (591.)

FOR SALE—The only choice acres on the Arm and water front.

FOR SALE—Two acres of choice land at Shoal Bay. (2215.)

FOR SALE—½ acre on Oak Bay avenue, cheap. (2264.)

FOR SALE—Somenos District, 101 acres, 100 acres of good bottom land, 1½ acres of orchard. This is a bargain and worth looking into. (2851.)

FOR SALE—In centre of the city, large modern dwelling and three city lots, having a frontage on two principal streets, well adapted for large boarding house, school or hospital. This cost the owner $19,500, and is for sale at $10,500. (632.)

FOR SALE—Lots in all parts of the city. Corner of Hillside avenue and Third street, two lots for $675. (2245.)

FOR SALE—Two lots on Kingston street, having a water frontage. These are for sale at $3,150, and in a few years' time will be worth double the money. (2248.)

FOR SALE—Two acres, all under cultivation, within a block of the Gorge tram line. These are beautifully situated and are cheap at $1,000. (2225.)

FOR SALE—Toronto street, one lot 60x97 feet, with a new barn and water laid on the premises. (2301.)

FOR SALE—5 acres at Gordon Head, 400 fruit trees, 3,000 raspberry plants, 14,000 strawberry plants; new cottage of 8 rooms, barn, woodshed, 3 small hen houses. This is for sale at $3,000.

BEFORE BUYING, it would be well for you to investigate our list.

MONEY TO LOAN. FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN.

ESTATES MANAGED. STORES AND DWELLINGS TO LET.

CALL OR WRITE for a list of our property for sale, either farms or residential, as we have the largest list in town.

P. R. BROWN, LTD., 30 Broad Street.
Phone 1076. P. O. Box 42

Pemberton & Son

Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agents, 45 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C.

FOR SALE.

HIGHLAND DISTRICT—216 acres and 3 roomed log house; $550.

CORDOVA BAY—40 acres; splendid location for a fruit farm, and with fine site for a residence, commanding a fine view of the bay and islands. Terms. $1,000.

VANCOUVER ST.—Two storey house, in good condition; handy to car line; $2,500.

FOR RENT.

HUMBOLDT ST.—Well built two storey house, convenient to the park; $18 per month.

FORT ST.—7 roomed house between Blanchard and Quadra streets; $10 per month.

SECOND ST.—Well apportioned 7 roomed house; nice grounds; $30 per month.

BELCHER ST.—New and cosey, well built modern, unfurnished cottage; $30 per month.

SEVENTH ST.—Two small houses in fair condition; reasonable.

HILLSIDE AVE.—Furnished house; cheap at $25 per month.

REAL ESTATE

The Stuart Robertson Co., Ltd.

30 Broad Street.

FOR SALE—5 room cottage, Birbet street. Price $1,300.

FOR SALE—Sylvia street, James Bay, 8 roomed house. Price $3,750.

TO LET—Cottage, Vancouver street; $10 per month, including water.

TO LET—2 houses, Stanley avenue; $16 and $18 per month.

Matson & Coles

23 BROAD ST.

Real Estate and Insurance Agents.

10 ACRES on Colquitz river, near town; house, barn, etc., $800.

5 ACRES, all cleared and under cultivation; near town; $600.

9 ACRES on Carey road, partly cleared; $1,250.

65 ACRES, 40 cleared; house, barn, etc.; large water frontage; a splendid property. Price, $7.50.

10 ACRES, 20 minutes from town, nearly all cultivated; $300.

4½ ACRES, all cleared; near town; $1,100.

4½ ACRES, all cleared; beautiful site; $1,900.

TWO FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT, in good locality, at $25 and $30.

E. A. Harris & Co.

35 FORT STREET

$3,700—8 room house; large ground, Birdcage Walk.

$3,700—New 7 room house; 75x112 lot; fine garden; South Turner.

$1,000—Lot 58x120 Dallas road.

$3,150—7 room cottage; large lot, conservatory; Simcoe street.

$1,550—5 room cottage; corner lot, Oswego street.

$3,500—30 acres, 1 cultivated, South Saanich.

$3,000—6 acres, 3 cultivated; 6 room cottage; 2 miles out; the best buy on the market.

B.C. Land & Investment Agency Ltd.

40 GOVERNMENT STREET.

FAIRFIELD ESTATE—Only a few lots left. Call for maps and particulars. Easy terms.

VICTORIA WEST—2 nice lots, planted in fruit; handy to street cars and railroad; $450 each.

$2,400—8 roomed modern cottage, stone foundation, with outhouses, orchard, garden; 1 mile from street cars.

$300—8 lots on Oak Bay avenue, only $300 each. Will sell separately.

WORK ESTATE—3 lots, cleared, with good soil and nicely situated, at $75 each. 1 lot (corner) for $90.

CALEDONIA PARK—Lot $450 upwards, on the instalment plan. Maps and particulars at office. my30

JAMES BAY—Modern cottage (corner); fruit trees, &c. $1,550.

JAMES BAY—[illegible] roomed, modern cottage (all conveniences, including gas); almost new, with brick foundation; only 10 minutes from post office. $2,500; terms.

5½ ACRES, good land; 5 roomed house and good stable; 160 bearing fruit trees and other small fruits; good well; close to Victoria. Terms.

$1,200—Seven roomed cottage, with stable; large lot, front and back entrance. Terms.

TO LET FURNISHED—A number of desirable residences. Apply B. C. Land and Investment Agency.

TO LET—Nice clean rooms, $5 per month upwards, including heat. B. C. Land and Investment Agency.

5 ACRES, Cedar Hill road; all land and nearly all under cultivation; within 2 miles of Victoria, and has a good six roomed house on it. Terms if desired.

FARM—45 acres, 4 miles from Victoria, 22 acres cultivated; 5 roomed house and outbuildings; live stock and implements. Some of the best land in the district.

FARM TO RENT—Sixty-five acres, 8 under cultivation and 20 acres pasture; good house and outbuildings. ap19

$800—Farm 40 acres, Cowichan District, 4 miles from railway station; small portion cleared and fruit trees planted; new 4 roomed house; good soil; good water.

$1,300—For beautifully situated, containing over 50 acres, 75 under cultivation; 6 roomed house, several barns, together with live stock and implements; some good bottom land not cleared. f22

BARGAIN IN ACREAGE—5 acres, all cleared and fenced, beautifully situated, only 5 minutes from post office. Can be purchased as cheap as town lots in immediate vicinity.

SEVEN ACRES, chiefly cleared, also at sacrifice prices to close an estate. Will subdivide.

$850—Victoria West; cottage in good order, sewer and electric light; handy to car.

ANOTHER ISLAND—Contains 65 acres, 6 acres cultivated, 20 acres in pasture; 4 roomed house, many outbuildings. $2,800. Steam launch, etc., for sale also.

WATER LOT—$800 will buy a water lot on St. Lawrence street, James Bay.

$700—Humboldt street, 60x120.

CHEAP LOTS—Fairfield Estate, $100 for lots 50x120; water lots $300 each. $10 cash, $10 per month; interest 4 per cent.; best of soil.

JAMES BAY—Full sized lots, $400 each; well located. $30 cash, $10 per month.

INSTALMENT PLAN—Houses for sale on this plan all over the city. Why pay rent when you can buy a home on the terms we offer.

THIRD STREET—$300. Lot 50x132, front and back entrance.

FOURTH STREET—$350. Lot 50x132, between Bay street and King's Road.

HILLSIDE FARM ESTATE—Lots $50 and upwards; also acreage in small parcels from one to five acres; all cleared and under cultivation, at bedrock prices.

[illegible] STREET—2 lots, corner, $200 each.

ISLAND FOR SALE—A whole island for sale, 4 acres cultivated; 3 roomed house and outbuildings.

[illegible] FOR SALE—Ask for printed list.

TO LET—Warehouse, 60x75; basement, two floors and attic, electric elevator. Rent, $17.50 per month.

[illegible] STREET—Two lots running through to View street (level with the street). [illegible]

Quit "Wondering" about servants---the best are the ad.-reading ...

REAL ESTATE

Beaumont Boggs,

Real Estate & Insurance Agent, 42 Fort St.

OAK BAY—Six acres, close to tram, and city water; choice site, mostly cultivated; scattered big oaks. For quick sale, only $3,000.

ESQUIMALT HARBOR—3 large lots with deep water frontage. Price, $300 each on terms.

OUTER WHARF—Lot and cottage on Erie street, extending through to Ontario street. Price, $1050.

NORTH DAIRY—1½ miles from city limits; all cultivated and tile drained; orchard 50 trees; cottage, barn and chicken houses; horse and wagons, cow, implements and furniture. A bargain.

COWICHAN—Over 60 acres, 7 cultivated, 20 pasture; cottage and buildings; 50 sheep, and implements; a going concern. Price $2,250; cost over $3,000.

2½ ACRES in fruit, 7 room dwelling and stable; good water. Price, $2,750.

Grant & Conyers

No. 2 View Street (Opposite Main Entrance to Driard Hotel).

The following are the biggest snaps offering in Victoria Real Estate:

PRETTY COTTAGE, with two acres of fine fruit and garden, on car line, in the East End. Price was $5,500—will take $4,500 for quick sale.

THREE ACRES beautiful sea frontage, facing on beach, all fine land; $2,500.

HANDSOME MODERN COTTAGE, with one acre of beautiful fruit and flowers, on car line, in most desirable locality. Only $4,000.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE; over half acre of fine garden, finest fruit in city; all modern conveniences; on car line, in best part of city. Price was $5,500—might take $4,000 for quick sale.

PRETTIEST MODERN BUNGALOW in the city; two large corner lots, on car line; in good locality. Only $3,000.

SMALL RANCHE—Ten acres, within four miles of city; house, barn, fruit, orchard. Only $2,800.

20 ACRES OF LAND, 12 cleared and under cultivation; fine orchard, pretty cottage, good barns, with all stock, etc.; for only $5,000. This is the best buy in a ranche anywhere near the city.

FOUR LARGE LOTS in good orchard near the High school; $1,200. (A money maker.)

THE TWO FINEST BUILDING LOTS in James Bay for $1,200.

HANDSOME FURNISHED RESIDENCE near High school TO RENT to desirable tenant.

FURNISHED COTTAGE—Five rooms, bath, electric light, etc. Giving it away for $1,500.

GOOD SUBURBAN ACREAGE—Fine building sites or residences in any part of the city, at the right figures.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY REAL ESTATE. CALL AND LET US SHOW YOU SOME OF THE BEST MONEY MAKERS TO BE HAD.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Matthew H. McCabe, intend to apply at the next regular sitting of the Licensing Court held in the City of Victoria, for a transfer of the retail Liquor License held by me to John W. Meldram, to sell spirituous and fermented liquors on the premises known as the Wilson Hotel.
Dated at Victoria, B. C., May 8, 1906.
M. H. McCABE.
Witness: W. C. Moresby. my9

MISCELLANEOUS

NOTICE—I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by H. C. Halpenny or his relatives. Mrs. C. Halpenny. June 8, 1906. je10

REMOVED—The Bell Piano Co. have removed to 41 Fort street. J. A. Downe, agent. je10

WANTED—Seven tons hay, baled. State price delivered. Taylor, The Lodge, Pemberton road. je9

FOR RENT—Party of gentlemen can have rooms, with or without board, in private house; smoking and sitting room private if desired. House is first class in all appointments, etc. Phone and all conveniences. Box 187 Colonist. my16

STUMP PULLING—On small or large scale promptly attended to; work guaranteed. Apply Box 228 Colonist office. my31

WANTED—Piano for a few months; good care in exchange for use; willing to pay low rent. Box 202 Colonist. my22

INDIAN CURIOS—Landsberg's museum, 43 Johnson street., cheapest, greatest variety. mr10

Cheapest place on the Coast to buy Curiosities—Landsberg's Museum, 43 Johnson

MONEY LOANED on every kind of approved security. 43 Johnson street, Box 325. o13

THE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY—60 Rae street. Business hours, 10:30 to 3 p. m. J. Devereux.

ADVERTISING WORLD, Columbus, Ohio. A monthly journal of information; plenty suggestions and ideas for advertising. Send today for free sample, or 10c. for four months' trial.

LOST

LOST—A pink opal brooch, set on a gold bar. Reward for its return to Captain Gaudin, Marine Department. je10

LOST—Wednesday afternoon, on Government or Fort streets, yellow leather purse containing money and card with Mrs. Wheeler's name and address. Return to this office. je10

LOST—French gold brooch, set with pearls and amethyst, between Avalon road and Superior street, or on Douglas street car. Reward this office. je10

LOST—A blue satin girdle belt, between Michigan and Oswego streets. Finder please return to this office. je10

LOST—A black cocker spaniel pup, answers to the name of "Sport." Finder please return to 27 Rithet street and receive reward. je10

LOST—On Friday, 8th inst., a gold chain bangle with padlock attached, bearing date 6:30, '05. Reward paid on returning to this office. je9

LOST—On Sunday night, old-fashioned gold pin set with jewels. Return to this office. je5

LOST—A round gold locket with initial "Z" engraved on it. Finder please return to this office. je2

FOUND

FOUND—Small pearl amethyst brooch. Owner may have same by proving property and paying for this advertisement at Colonist office. my29

FOUND—A grey squirrel fur. Owner can have same by proving property and paying for ad. at Colonist office. my27

WANTED—TO BORROW

WANTED—Party wishes to borrow $200 for one year on endorsed note, 12 per cent. Box 394 Post Office.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS

TO RENT—From July 1, comfortably furnished six room house. Apply 124 Toronto street, James Bay, 12 noon and 2:30 p. m. je10

TO LET—Housekeeping rooms. 141 Blanchard avenue. je10

TO LET—Superior housekeeping rooms; electric light, phone; private cottage, city; no other roomers. Address Box 233 Colonist office. je10

TO LET—Two nicely furnished bedrooms, 10 Rae street. je9

TO LET—Furnished room; private family, electric light, bath, modern, new house, 144 Michigan street. je8

TO LET—A lady has four large sunny rooms to let, with breakfast (lunch if desired); locality central, 5 minutes' from post office and car (Fort). Apply 60 Rae street. ap8

TO LET—Housekeeping and single bedrooms, 6 Douglas street. ap21

WANTED—Furnished house, 5 or 6 rooms; moderate rent. Apply Box 179 Colonist office. my13

TO LET—Furnished rooms suitable for housekeeping or for single gentleman, on ground floor. 120 Vancouver street. m16

TO LET—Furnished rooms in modern dwelling; board if required. Terms moderate. Piano, phone, etc. Belleview, Quebec street, third house from government buildings. my11

FURNISHED ROOMS—In private house; rooms with or without board, excellent service, etc.; phone and all conveniences; only first class applicants considered. Box [illegible] Colonist. [illegible]

TO LET—To a gentleman, a nice furnished bright front bedroom, in private family, with fine view, and use of phone; 5 minutes' walk from government buildings. Terms moderate. Breakfast if desired. Apply Box 72 Colonist office. mr11

TO LET—Nice sunny rooms, $1.00 a week up. Finest location in city. The Osborne, Blanchard street. No connection with bar. mr18

FURNISHED ROOMS—Elegantly furnished rooms, with or without board. All modern improvements, including electric light and telephone. Close to steamboat landing, corner Birdcage Walk and Belleville street. Mrs. Woodill (formerly Revere House). o18

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Situation in office or store by a lady, experienced and capable of taking charge of a department. References. Box 23 Colonist. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Employment by an active man, experienced in farm and garden work, and a good milker. Apply Box 250 Colonist office. je9

WANTED—Japanese boy wants a situation, housework; speaks English a little. Apply at Japanese store, 138 Government street. je8

WANTED—A situation by an experienced bookkeeper, of good character; can furnish references. Address Box 120 Victoria. je7

WANTED—Position by thoroughly experienced coachman (single and steady). Apply Box 247 Colonist. je7

WANTED—FEMALE HELP

WANTED—Lady help or nursery governess for Vancouver. Apply Saturday and Monday evenings, Mrs. Martin, Oak Bay hotel. je9

WANTED—An experienced house parlormaid. References required. Apply Mrs. Rumerfelt, Ruhebuhne, Pemberton Rd. je8

WANTED—Young girl to take care of baby and assist with housework. Apply 3 South Turner street. [illegible]

WANTED—A maid to attend to nurses' dining room; salary $20 per month. Apply Matron Jubilee Hospital. je6

WANTED—A housemaid where other servants are kept. Reference. Apply 60 Rae street. my26

WANTED—Immediately, a reliable general maid, for Vancouver; good plain cooking and housework (3 in family); good wages. Apply 60 Rae street. my15

WANTED — Immediately, experienced woman as mother's help for the country (Mainland); good wages and fare paid. Apply 60 Rae street. my15

WANTED—A strong woman to attend invalid and do light housework. Apply 54 Fort street. ap18

WANTED—A young girl to take care of a baby ten months old, in the afternoons. Apply between the hours of 12 and 1, at 143 View street. my29

WANTED—MALE HELP

WANTED—Four men to do gardening work. Apply to W. Norman, florist, 56 South Turner street. Phone 915. je10

WANTED—A strong active youth. Apply Pickle Factory, 131-5 Johnson street. je10

MEN—Make more money working for us; no house-to-house canvassing business. We start you at our expense. Big money. Particulars free. Steward & Steward, Box 867 Butte, Montana. je10

WANTED—Two Japanese boys for the country—houseboy and cook. Good wages. Apply at once. 60 Rae street. je5

WANTED—Boys at B. A. Paint Co., je3

WANTED—Boy about 17, with bicycle; must be reliable. Box 231 this office. je2

WANTED—Strawberry pickers, by the Victoria Fruit Growers' Association. Apply to F. R. Stewart & Co., Victoria.

WANTED—Messenger boys. Apply C. P. R. Telegraph Co. my28

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK

FOR SALE—2 young sows with 18 5-weeks-old pigs, $3 each; also young pedigreed Yorkshire boar. M. McLean, Royal Oak P. O. East Saanich road. je10

FOR SALE—A Jersey heifer, due to calve July 4. Apply D. Parsell, Swan Lake. je10

FOR SALE—Good young cow; steady milker. Price, $45. E. Etheridge, Colquitz P. O. je9

FOR SALE—A carload of horses all broken in; can be seen at rear of B. C. Rice Mills, Douglas street. je6

FOR SALE—Balance of season, Orpington eggs—Buff, 75c.; White, $1.00; Black, $1.50 (Black heaviest layers and least broody). Leghorn eggs, 75c. Miss Turner, Tel. B337. my15

FOR SALE—Two brood mares, one weighing 1,300 lbs, one weighing 1,550 lbs.; also three geldings, cheap. Aply John Haggerty & Co., 49 Discovery street. my9

FOR SALE—3 milch cows, young, well broken, freshly calved. Apply Victoria Transfer Co., 21 Broughton street. ap[illegible]

FOR SALE—One black horse, five years old, sixteen hands high, very gentle. One bay horse, six years, good driver. One sorrel horse, six years, heavy set, kind, and good worker. Also buggies, carts, wagons and harness. Apply I. J. J. Fisher's Carriage Shop, Store St. a10

FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching from pure bred stock; imported breeds of White Minorcas, $2.50, and Black Spanish, $2, a setting. R. H. Robertson, Cumberland, B. C. ap8

PROFESSIONAL

DR. F. R. HUMBER, graduate Northwest University, Chicago, is now associated with A. A. Humber, Dentist, over Redfern's jewelry store. je9

WANTED—TO PURCHASE

WANTED—Steam launch about 30 feet long, in good order. P. O. Box 1115 Vancouver. je7

WANTED—Timber limits, crown granted or leasehold. Address Box 214 Colonist office. my[illegible]

WANTED—A general store (country preferred) or commission business. Apply Colonist Branch, Vancouver. mr1

WANTED—To buy, old postage stamps used on letters between [illegible] to 1870. Address E. R. Cox, care of Post Office, Vancouver, B. C. [illegible]

WANTED—Bottles from 1 to 4 horse. Box 136, City. [illegible]

WANTED—Small ranch, suitable for poultry raising, fruit, etc., few acres cleared; on coast preferred. Rent moderate; view to purchase. State all particulars. Box 146 Colonist office, Victoria. ap[illegible]

FOR SALE—SECONDHAND

FOR SALE—Good delivery wagon with top. Apply 120 Fort street. je10

FOR SALE—Lancaster camera, 6½x8½, rectilinear lens and complete outfit; view at Y. M. C. A. je8

FOR SALE—Light truck. Corner Fort and Blanchard. je1

TO LET—WATER FRONTAGE

TO RENT—For summer months 140 feet water frontage, on best part of Cordova Bay, with small cabin; spring water. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street. my31

WANTED—RESIDENCES

WANTED—Furnished cottage in convenient locality. Apply Bittancourt, auctioneer. je7

WANTED—Five room cottage in good repair, with modern conveniences, near centre of city, at about $18.00. Will deal with owner only. Box 239 Colonist. je[illegible]

FOR SALE—FARM LANDS

FOR SALE—Fifty acres of good land, situated on the Saanich road, within a quarter of a mile of Saanichton station; about five acres cleared; a stream runs through it. Apply to L. Dickinson, 113 Douglas street. je8

FOR SALE—364 acres at Sooke, adjoining the well known Muir homestead; ¼ mile water frontage; two streams; well built house and barn; also 4 acres cleared, fronting on Sooke lake, with house and stable. Two snaps. H. R. Ella, care of B. C. Furniture Co. [illegible]

$1,[illegible]—Farm, 15 acres; new 7 room house; suitable for orchard or poultry; situated at Fulford Harbor, Salt Spring Island. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government Street. au9

FOR SALE—Farm, for sale, $6,000; 100 acres fenced, 22 acres under cultivation, large improvements on balance; house, first class farm buildings and all implements required; water laid on by hydraulic ram; stock, consisting of six good milk cows, three heifers, bull, team of horses and pigs; or 232 acres, including the above, for $8,000. If not sold by July 6, will be withdrawn. Apply to C. T. Gibbons, Cowichan Station. my27

TO RENT—OFFICES

TO RENT—Suite of offices on first floor in Bank of Montreal building. Occupation May 1. Apply Bank of Montreal.

WANTED—AGENTS

AGENTS WANTED to represent the Old Reliable Nurseries; commissions advanced weekly; write quick for choice of territory. Albany Nurseries, Albany, Ore. my27

TO LET—HOTEL

TO RENT—Globe Hotel, at Esquimalt, as a going concern; very moderate rent. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. au30

"Patronize Home Industries"

is a phrase that has been worked to death of late, but the advice is good—patronizing home industries has been the secret of Seattle's success, and by patronizing home industries a self-contained and prosperous community like Victoria and its tributary territory should fear no business rival.

BUT

THE GODS HELP THOSE WHO HELP THEMSELVES.

It is well enough to call on high heaven to witness that locally made goods SHOULD be patronized—if you have confidence in your own production and are really reaching out for new trade, tell the people so and let them know what you have to sell. Cease generalizing and get down to particulars. Read the following as a commentary on the attempt to "boost" Victoria-made goods:

A Letter to the Editor.

MORE LIGHT WANTED.

Sir—With regard to the recent agitation for the "boosting" of home manufactures, the experience mentioned below may be timely:

As a recent arrival in this city, and in the course of house furnishing, I had occasion to purchase a range, and after a visit to several of the local dealers, selected a range made by an Eastern firm, which has since proved quite satisfactory.

Several months later, and in connection with the display of home products, made by local merchants, on Victoria Day, I saw a line of handsome ranges in Spencer's labelled "The Albion," which compare very favorably, in appearance, with any of the Eastern makes, and I believe were slightly cheaper than any which I had priced.

Now, in none of the stores which I had visited was the "Albion" either shown or mentioned, nor have I seen an advertisement of same in any of the local papers: in fact, until Victoria Day I was not aware that there was an "Albion" range.

In the midst of so much generalizing why do you not specify the firms who are doing business here, or is it up to the manufacturers?

WAGE-EARNER.

TO LET—FURNISHED RESIDENCES

TO RENT—10 furnished houses, from 6 to 10 rooms; unfurnished from 4 to 8 rooms; stores and restaurant. Apply E. A. Harris & Co., 35 Fort street. fe22

FOR RENT—$27.50; 12 roomed house for few months; good neighborhood, fruit trees. Box 188 Colonist. my17

BUSINESS CHANCES

FOR SALE—Half interest in a milk business; small capital required; must understand the dairy business and take charge. Box 236 this office. je5

WANTED—Partner (active or silent) to invest $5,000 or upwards in first class paying mercantile business in Vancouver. Excellent returns guaranteed. Apply Box 230 Colonist, Victoria. je1

FOR SALE—NORTH SAANICH HOTEL—This well known licensed house can be had at a moderate price and on easy terms. Its location is unexcelled, and in the hands of the right man will be a money-maker. Property consists of 4 acres land, good buildings, etc., and can be had as a going concern. Apply to Heisterman & Co., Victoria. my11

FOR SALE—Stock and fixtures of J. H. Tate's candy store, Esplanade, Ladysmith. Apply on premises. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A business snap. Small, though well assorted, stock of millinery for sale; business all that could be desired; with good location and cheap rent. A splendid opportunity for person with moderate capital. Reason for selling, poor health. Mrs. J. G. Fair, Duncan, B. C. [illegible]

FOR SALE—BOATS

FOR SALE—Sloop, 30 feet long by 8 feet beam, with cabin, sails and rigging complete; in good condition. Apply to Duncan Grieves, Esquimalt Drydock, where the boat can be inspected. je10

FOR SALE—Naphtha launch Blanche, of the following dimensions: Length, 25 feet; beam, 6 feet 3 inches; depth, 2 feet 6 inches; in first class condition. For particulars apply to E. B. Marvin & Co., 74 Wharf street. je8

FOR SALE—Double-end whale boat launch, built of rock elm, copper fastened, with 6 h. p. Lozier engine; new; for $700 cash, at the Point Ellice Boat House. Length 26 feet, beam 6 feet, draft 2½ feet, customs house measurement. je8

BOARD AND ROOM

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE—32 Birdcage Walk, next Parliament Buildings. Terms reasonable and home comfort. Strictly first class cuisine. Phone 995. je10

TO RENT—RESIDENCES

FOR RENT—6 roomed house, with all modern improvements, near Frederick on Cook street; rent moderate. Apply 70 Frederick street. je10

TO LET—Furnished house, suitable for bachelor's hall, convalescent home, summer boarders, or family residence; modern improvements; moderate rent; near Fort street car, Phone A814. je10

TO LET—Furnished and unfurnished cottage; $7.00. Williams, 104 Yates. je9

TO LET—No. 1 bungalow near Canteen, Esquimalt; partly furnished if desired.

TO LET—40 Kane street; large house, low rent. je3

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES

$1,250—Cottage and large lot, South Turner street; $250 cash, balance at 6 per cent., if desired. Address P. O. Box 441. je1

FOR SALE—A good dwelling house and large lot, close to Fort street car. Price $1,750. Apply Heisterman & Co. my6

FOR SALE—Lot 60x120, corner of Cook and Johnson; 2 cottages; all modern conveniences. Address Box 243 this office. [illegible]

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Rosewood piano, American make, good condition; a bargain, 46 Douglas street. Mrs. M. E. MacLeod.

FOR SALE—Driving horse, rubber tired top buggy and harness. Apply Box 171 Colonist office. my8

FOR SALE—Furniture, floor covering, bedding, table linen, dishes, silverware, etc. Complete outfit in nice five room cottage. Apply Box 167 Colonist. my6

FOR SALE—A phaeton in good condition, at a snap figure. Address Box 138 this office. ap20

FOR SALE—Slab wood. Lemon, Gonnason & Co., Orchard and Government streets. Telephone 77.

FOR SALE—Cheap—One English billiard table and one American billiard table. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. [illegible]

VICTORIA BUSINES[S DIRECTORY]

AUCTIONEER'S

F. J. BITTANCOURT, Auctioneer, has for private sale new Flags, Bunting; a few pieces of Mahogany. Cor. Broad and Pandora. Phone A943.

AUTOMOBILES.

HUTCHISON BROS., Broughton Street, Victoria, B. C. Tel. 1179.

ALES AND STOUT

FAIRALL BROS.—Bottled Ale, Stout and "Bromo Hygeia."—Esq't Rd. Tel. 444.

BAGGAGE DELIVERED

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., Ld., Tel. 129.

BAKERY

FOR CHOICE FAMILY BREAD, CAKES, Pastry, etc., call up Phone 861. London & Vancouver Bakery. D. W. Hanbury, Prop., 73 Fort St., Victoria.

BOARDING STABLES

R. BRAY, Livery Stables, 122 Johnson St., Victoria, B. C. Tel. 182. au28

BOOKBINDING.

THE COLONIST has the best equipped bookbindery in the province; the result is equal in proportion.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

VICTORIA BOOK & STA. CO. Tel. 63.

BRASS CASTINGS

Albion Stove Works, 42 Pembroke. Tel. 91

BUILDER & GEN'L. CONTRACTOR.

THOMAS CATTERALL—16 Broad Street. Building in all its branches; wharf work and general jobbing. Tel. 820.

BUTTER, EGGS AND CHEESE

G. E. MUNRO & CO., Yates St. Tel. 628.

BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRING.

WORK DONE with neatness and despatch; lowest prices; repairs while you wait. Private waiting room. A. Hibbs, 8 Oriental Ave., opp. Grand Theatre, Tel. B928. jy7

CHIMNEY SWEEPING

FOR A CLEAN JOB send to Lloyd, 50 Quadra street, or to office at Gower & Wriglesworth's. Phone 910.

CARRIAGE BUILDER

Importer and Manufacturer of Carriages and Buggies. Wm. Mable, 115 Johnson St

CARTRIDGES

ROBT. WARD & CO., LTD.—Sole Agents for Curtis Harvey's celebrated "Amberite" Smokeless Cartridges. jy18

COAL AND WOOD

J. E. PAINTER, Cut Wood and General Teaming. 21 Cormorant St., Tel. 536.

CONTRACTORS

C. A. McGREGOR—Carpenter and Jobber, 96 Yates street. Terms moderate.

B. C. General Contract Co. Ltd., Pile Driving, Concreting, Dredging. Vancouver.

COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

PIONEER COFFEE & SPICE MILLS, Ltd., Pembroke St., Victoria. Tel. 597.

VICTORIA COFFEE & SPICE MILLS—Office and Mills, 148 Government Street. A. J. Morley, proprietor.

CREAM SEPARATORS

"Empire Cream Separators." Baxter & Johnson, Agents, 53 Wharf St. Tel. 730

CUSTOM BROKER

C. S. BAXTER, 53 Wharf St. Tel. 730.

J. LEEMING, corner Fort and Wharf Sts. Tel.: Office, 748; Residence, 1135.

DRAYMEN.

JOSEPH HEANEY—Office, 52 Wharf St. Telephone 171.

VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO.—Telephone 13.

DYE WORKS.

VICTORIA STEAM DYE WORKS—116 Yates Street. Tel. 717. All descriptions of ladies' and gentlemen's garments cleaned or dyed and pressed equal to new

PAUL'S CLEANING AND PRESSING Works, 121 Fort street. Tel. 624. je20

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS—Largest dyeing and cleaning establishment in the province. Country orders solicited. Phone 200. Hearns & Renfrew.

ENGINEERS

Victoria Machinery Depot Co.—Shipbuilders, Founders, Supplies, Work St. Tel 570

ENGRAVING

General Engraver and Stencil Cutter, Geo. Crowther, 12 Wharf St., opp. Post Office

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

G. E. MUNRO & CO., Yates St. Tel. 628.

FURS

B. C. FUR MFG. CO., 24 Government St.

FURRIER

FRED FOSTER, 42½ Johnson street, Telephone A1182, makes a specialty of seal garments. aul

GRAVEL ROOFING

COUGHLAN & CO., 28 Broad, next Times

GUNS AND LOCKSMITH

WAITES BROS., 58 Fort St. Tel 446. jy8

HARDWARE.

WALTER S. FRASER & CO., LIMITED—Dealers in hardware, iron, pipe, fittings, and brass goods. Wharf St., Victoria.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and agricultural implements. Corner of Johnson and Government Streets.

HACK AND LIVERY STABLES

R. BRAY'S Stable and Tally-Ho Coach, 122 Johnson St., Victoria. Tel. 182 au26

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., Ld., Tel. 129.

HAMS AND BACON

G. E. MUNRO & CO., Yates St., Tel. 628.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

A. SHOTBOLT, Porter Block, Douglas street, manufacturer and importer of Saddles, Harness, etc.; complete assortment of Whips, Rugs; International Stock Food for sale. jy5

INCUBATORS.

GENUINE AND ORIGINAL "CYPHERS" Incubators and Brooders. Baxter & Johnson, 53 Wharf St.

INDIAN CURIOS.

J. W. GOSS, 165 Douglas Street, Victoria

INSURANCE AGENTS.

ROBT. WARD & CO., LTD.—Fire, Life, Marine and Accident Insurance effected at lowest rates in reliable companies. jy15

JAPANESE GOODS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—Best Japanese Green Tea at all prices; Pocket Stoves; Tooth Powder. J. M. Nagano & Co., 41 Store St., and 61 Douglas, Balmoral Block. au10

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS of Fancy Japanese Novelties constantly on hand. The Mikado Bazaar, Hotel Victoria Block, Government and Johnson Streets. jy5

JUNK

BRASS, Copper, Bottles, Sacks and Junk wanted. B. Aaronson. 30 Store street.

KEY FITTING & LOCK REPAIRING

WAITES BROS., 58 Fort St., Tel. 446 jy8

LAND SURVEYORS

GORE & McGREGOR, Provincial and Dominion Land Surveyors, Civil and Mining Engineers. Chancery Chambers, Bastion Square, Victoria. Tel. 504A. jy15

Fashionable Costumes and well fitting suits. Ah Hoy, 11 Cormorant, Victoria.

LAUNDRY

For careful Laundry Work patronize THE VICTORIA STEAM LAUNDRY, 152 Yates. Tel. 172. Goods called for and delivered same day if necessary. au20

LENDING LIBRARY

VICTORIA BOOK & STA. CO. Tel. 63.

LIME, CEMENT & PLASTER PARIS

RAYMOND & SONS, 133 Government St., dealers in Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris and Bricks; Builders and Contractors supplied. Tel.: Office 272; Res. 376. jy13

LITHOGRAPHING.

LITHOGRAPHING, ENGRAVING AND EMBOSSING — Nothing too large and nothing too small; your stationery is your advance agent; our work is unequalled west of Toronto. The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co., Limited.

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

A. O. F., Court Northern Light, No. 5935, meets at K. of P. Hall, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. W. F. Fullerton, Sec'y.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD—Victoria Camp, No. 52, Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the World, meets in A. O. U. W. hall, Yates street, 1st and 3rd Fridays in the month. Wm. Jackson, clerk. my13

NATIVE SONS—Post No. 1, meets K. of P. hall last Tues. of each month. A. E. Haynes, Secy., Bk. of Commerce Bldg.

SONS OF ENGLAND—Pride of Island Lodge, A.O.U.W. hall 1st and 3rd Tues. Fred. Dyke, Pres.; Thos. Gravlin, Sec.

K. of P.—No. 1, Far West Lodge, Friday, K. of P. hall, cor. Douglas and Pandora Sts. H. Weber, K. of R. & S. Box 544.

L. O. L. 1426 meets in A. O. U. W. Hall, Yates street, first and third Mondays in each month. Alexander Duncan, Master; D. G. McNaughton, Secretary.

LUMBER

Taylor Mill Co., Ltd. Lby., Sashes, Doors, and Lumber, Government St. Tel. 564.

Victoria Machinery Depot Co.—Engineers, Shipbuilders, etc. Work St., Tel. 570.

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS

MAYNARD'S Leather and Shoe Finding Store, 41 Pandora St.

Perfect Fitting Clothes and satisfaction guaranteed. Ah Hoy, 11 Cormorant St.

MACHINERY

Victoria Machinery Depot Co.—Engineers, Shipbuilders, etc. Work St., Tel. 570.

MIXED PAINTS AND VARNISHES

JOSEPH SEARS—91-93 Yates Street, Tel. B742.—Complete assortment, best goods.

NURSE

MRS. E. GALE—Nurse, 98 Superior St., first cottage from Menzies. Phone 802.

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A. M. JONES, 98½ Government. Tel. 302.

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OLD MATERIALS

HIGHEST PRICES paid by B. Aaronson, 30 Store St.; Copper, Brass, Bottles, etc.

PAINTING AND PAPERHANGING

JOSEPH SEARS, 91-93 Yates Street. Tel. B742—Jobbing promptly attended to. jy13

PLATING

Albion Stove Works, 42 Pembroke. Tel. 91

PLUMBING AND HEATING

COUGHLAN & CO., 28 Broad, next Times

PLUMBER'S SUPPLIES

ROBT. WARD & CO., LTD., carry in stock Pig Lead, Pig Tin, Sheet Lead, Lead Waste, Sheet Zinc and other supplies.

POTTERY WARE, ETC.

SEWER PIPE, Field Tile, Ground Fire Clay, Flower Pots, etc. B. C. Pottery Co., Limited, corner Broad and Pandora Streets, Victoria, B. C.

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VICTORIA BOOK & STA. CO. Tel. 63.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES—R. Maynard, 41 Pandora St.; Kodaks, Film, Chemicals, Plates, etc. Amateur work finished at short notice. Agents for Imperial Plates. Phone 808.

RUBBER TIRES

Rubber Tires fitted to Hacks, Buggies and Carriages. Wm. Mable, 115 Johnson St.

SASHES AND DOORS

Taylor Mill Co., Ltd. Lby., Lumber, Sashes, Doors. Government St. Tel. 564

SAW & TOOL SHARPENING.

WAITES BROS., 58 Fort St. Tel. 446 jy8

SALT MERCHANTS

ROBT. WARD & CO., LTD.—Handlers of Liverpool Coarse, Fine and Rock Salt.

SECONDHAND FURNITURE

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE Stock of Secondhand Furniture in the city. J. W. Goss, 165 Douglas St., au18

JAMES SLOMAN, 129 Douglas st., Victoria

SHEET METAL WORKERS

COUGHLAN & CO. 28 Broad, next Times

SHIPPING & FORWARDING AGENT

J. LEEMING, corner Fort and Wharf Sts. Tel.: Office 748; Residence 1135.

STENOGRAPHY & TYPEWRITING

A. M. JONES, 98½ Government. Tel. 302.

SODA WATER MANUFACTURERS

FAIRHALL BROS., Agents "Bromo Hygeia," Esquimalt Rd., Victoria. Tel. 444

SILK GOODS

NEW KIND OF SILK—Sold by the yard. So Kee, 44 Broad St. Post Office Box 160, Victoria.

SPRAY PUMPS

THE "AUTO SPRAY"—The most efficient hand sprayer made. Baxter & Johnson, Agents, 53 Wharf Street.

STEEL BEAMS

COUGHLAN & CO., 28 Broad, next Times.

STENCIL CUTTER

General Engraver and Stencil Cutter. Geo. Crowther, 12 Wharf St., opp. Post Office

STOVES AND RANGES

Albion Stove Works, 42 Pembroke. Tel. 91.

STOVE REPAIRING

Albion Stove Works, 42 Pembroke. Tel. 91

SCAVENGERS

MRS. E. LINES—Yards, etc., cleaned. Kindly leave orders at W. Speed's, corner Douglas and Fort streets, or address Maywood P. O.

TEAMING

J. E. Painter, Cut Wood and General Teaming. 21 Cormorant St. Tel. [illegible]

TEAS AND COFFEES.

PIONEER COFFEE & SPICE MILLS, Ltd., Pembroke St., Victoria. Tel. [illegible]

TINSMITHS' SUPPLIES

ROBT. WARD & Co., LTD., have in Warehouse Canada Plate, Charcoal and Coke, Tinplates, Terneplates, Pigleed, Pigtin.

TAXIDERMIST & FURRIER

FRED FOSTER, 42½ Johnson street. Tel. A1182. Furs bought. jy8

TAXIDERMIST.

B. C. FUR MFG. CO., 24 Government St. Tel. 816. Furs bought. jy20

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"Underwood Typewriters," B. C. Typewriter Ex., agents, 53 Wharf. Tel. 730.

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A. M. JONES, 98½ Government. Tel. 302.

VICTORIA BOOK & STA. CO. Tel. 63.

B. C. Typewriter Ex., 53 Wharf. Tel. 730.

TYPEWRITING SUPPLIES.

A. M. JONES, 98½ Government. Tel. 302.

UNDERTAKERS

B. C. FUNERAL FURNISHING CO., 52 Government street. Tel. 48, 305, 404, 594. Our experienced certificated staff available day or night. Chas. Hayward, Pres.; F. Caselton, Manager. jy8

UMBRELLA REPAIRING.

WAITES BROS., 58 Fort St. Tel. 446 jy8

WATCHMAKER

A. PETCH—90 Douglas street. Specialty of English watch repairing.

WIRE ROPE.

ROBT. WARD & CO., LTD.—Sole Agents for Wilkins celebrated Steel Wire Ropes.

Professional Directory

ART STUDIO

MRS. R. MAYNARD'S Art Studio, 41½ Pandora St. Views of B. C. and Alaska for sale.

ARCHITECTS

W. RIDGWAY-WILSON, Architect, 6 Bastion Square, Victoria, B. C. Telephone B931.

ASSAYER AND CHEMIST

J. O'SULLIVAN, F.C.S., Provincial Assayer and Chemist, Vancouver, B. C.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

REBBECK, JAMES K., Tel. 1069. Consulting Mechanical Engineer, Naval Architect. Plans, specifications, Special designs. Reports, surveys, and supervision. Rooms 32-33 Board of Trade Building, Victoria, B. C. jy8

GEORGE H. WEBSTER, M. Can. Soc. C. E., Consulting Civil Engineer, Fairfield Building, Vancouver.

DENTISTS

DR. LEWIS HALL, Dental Surgeon, Jewell Block, cor. Yates and Douglas Sts., Victoria, B. C. Telephone—Office 557; Residence, 122. au26

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

HUTCHISON BROS., Mechanical Engineers, Broughton, Victoria. Tel. 1179

EDUCATIONAL

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad Street. Bookkeeping thoroughly taught; also shorthand and typewriting. E. A. Macmillan, principal.

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ROWLAND BRITTAIN, Registered Attorney. Patents in all countries. Fairfield Bldg., opp. Post Office, Vancouver.

S... Dwelling House, well situated, close ...ity. This Property is For Sale at a very ...able figure, owing to the owner having to leave on account of his health.

PEMBERTON & SON
45 FORT STREET

ANOTHER POINT OF SUPERIORITY IN

LOZIER MARINE MOTORS

The Lozier method of reversing is strongly recommended as being positive and instantaneous in action, while reliable, with a minimum liability of trouble—vide expert press reports.

LOZIER MOTORS AND COMPLETE LAUNCHES SUPPLIED.

HINTON ELETRIC COMPANY, Ltd.

29 GOVERNMENT STREET, Victoria, B. C. H.1131

GROUND BONE FOR POULTRY

Manufactured by us consists of ground beef bones thoroughly dried and free from grease. It is more economical and better in every way than raw beef bone—rich in bone phosphate of lime, which is so necessary for making good egg shells and for building up the frame of the chicken. Should be placed in liberal quantities in a clean, dry place, easily accessible to the chickens at all times. Price per ton, $35.00; per 100 lbs., $2.00.

SYLVESTER FEED COMPANY, 87-89 YATES STREET

CARTRIDGES

Just arrived ex "Carnarvon Bay," a full line of Curtis and Harvey's

SMOKELESS DIAMOND and SMOKELESS AMBERITE

Cartridges for Trapshooting. The best smokeless cartridges in the world. QUICK—REGULAR—CLEAN.

ROBERT WARD & CO., Ltd. Lty.

Agents for British Columbia.

VICTORIA. VANCOUVER.

...er Sack — $1.50 — Per Sack

FROM ANY AND ALL GROCERR

Calgary Hungarian Patented Flour

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBIT.

All in Readiness for Opening Display Tomorrow Evening.

Yesterday a few of the exhibitors in the new rooms of the Victoria Tourist and Development Association were busy arranging their stands, in readiness for the official opening tomorrow evening.

It is expected that Monday will be a very busy day in the rooms. Workmen to the number of 60 or 70 will be busy arranging the different articles of "Made in Victoria" goods.

The ladies' auxiliary will also be very much in evidence, and the decorating they intend to do will be of a novel character. The exterior part of the rooms has now been painted and very much improved. Flower and plant boxes have been placed in position and there is a chance for an enterprising florist to display and advertise in the best of ways his goods. The association would be very much obliged and helped if a gift of this kind were given before the display opens.

The following excellent programme has been submitted by the chairman of the ladies' reception committee:

March	Mandolin Club
Solo	Dr. Nelson
"Spanish Serenade"	Mandolin Club
Solo	Miss Lugrin
"Libro Santo"—Miss Sehl—	Mandolin Club
"Lost Chord"	Ladies' Octette
"Lucia de Lammermoore"	Mandolin Club
Solo	Dr. Kent
"La Sport"	Mandolin Club

"God Save the King."

Gorge Band Concert.—The Fifth Regiment band will inaugurate their series of concerts at the Gorge park this afternoon, weather permitting. It had been intended to have the first concert last Sunday, but owing to bad weather it was postponed. Everything is in readiness for the opening of the park and it is expected that many will take advantage of the opportunity to listen to Victoria's popular band.

For the table—for cooking—
WINDSOR TABLE SALT
is without an equal. Always the same perfect quality.

Cuppage-Powell.—The marriage was solemnized yesterday at St. John's church by Rev. Percival Jenns, of Louis R. V. Cuppage, third son of George Cuppage, Esq., and Mrs. Cuppage of Clare, Hall, county Dublin, Ireland, and nephew of Hon. Forbes G. Vernon, to Miss Nonie Powell, second daughter of Dr. I. W. and Mrs. Powell, of Oakdene, Victoria. The wedding was a quiet one, only the relatives of the principals being present. Mr. and Mrs. Cuppage left for the Sound on their honeymoon by the steamer Princess Victoria and will leave for the North from Vancouver on Monday by the steamer Camosun.

New Real Estate Firm.—A new real estate, insurance and investment office is just starting in business, having secured the lease of the premises lately occupied by the Dominion Express company at the corner of Fort and Broad streets. The firm consists of J. Stilwell Clute, who is well known throughout the province and who has been instrumental during his two years' residence here in bringing quite an amount of outside capital into Victoria and vicinity, and J. Stewart Murray, also well known, having been engaged for twelve years with the B. C. Land & Investment Agency, chiefly in their insurance department. It was stated last week that Mr. B. H. John was to form one of the new concern. This is an error, as Mr. John has no connection with the firm whatsoever.

Grand Orange Celebration.—The members of the Loyal Orange association, under the auspices of the Provincial grand lodge, will celebrate the 12th of July this year in the city of Victoria. The celebration will take the form of a monster parade through the principal streets and a mass meeting at Beacon hill immediately after the parade. Several thousand visitors are expected from the mainland and Puget Sound and also a large contingent from adjacent points on Vancouver island. It is expected that the parade will exceed all previous Orange demonstrations in this province. The city lodge is assuming considerable responsibility in undertaking the celebration, but the large influx of visitors will, the committee hope, assist them to meet the financial obligations which they have to assume. Stirring speeches will be delivered by a number of prominent speakers and an attractive programme is in the course of preparation.

...TED FOR DOMINION DAY

Fast Horses Coming for the Big Meet at Local Driving Park.

The committee in charge of the Dominion Day races have made such a good showing that it is practically certain that the occasion will be celebrated on a larger scale in this city this year than for many years past. It has been the custom for Vancouver to celebrate the occasion of the confederation of the provinces in one grand Dominion, but this year for some unexplainable reason they have decided that there shall be no celebration. This annual celebration has always drawn largely from this city and in order to give those who usually attend Vancouver some sort of celebration an energetic committee of Victorians set to work to arrange a race meet and so far, they have met with grand success. In past years the only attraction in this city on Dominion Day was the annual outings of the Sunday schools and this year will be no exception to the rule, but the attraction that is expected to draw the crowds will be the horse races at the Driving park.

The committee who have charge of the arrangements are leaving nothing undone that will tend to make the meet a success and they are working early and late with this end in view.

The committee having charge of the races is composed of W. J. Hanna, H. H. Molony, J. Sylvester, L. Eaton with J. E. Smart as secretary and they are showing their ability to manage the event by the manner in which they are going about the work.

The first move made by those interested was to form themselves into a joint stock company in which any one might take shares. Shares were placed at one dollar each and in less than one week the entire stock, amounting to $1,500, had been subscribed for and more was in demand. This is a new move towards collection funds for a celebration and it is expected that with good weather the subscribers will have a margin of profit rather than losing their entire subscriptions.

The interest that is being taken in the races is surprising and it is expected that the attendance at the Driving park on the two days will exceed anything that has ever been given at the Driving park. The two days selected for the races were Saturday, June 30th and Monday, July 2nd, which this year will be celebrated instead of the 1st.

The committee have already commenced to get the track in shape and it is understood that it will be in condition in a few days for horses to work out on.

The most important item in connection with the races, however, is the number of horses that will be in attendance. As has already been pointed out in these columns the disaster at San Francisco has been the cause of sending more horses north than has ever happened before. With no tracks in San Francisco to race on it was necessary for owners to head for the nearest place at which there were to be races. This was Seattle and today there are more race horses at the Meadows track, a short distance from Seattle than there is room for them all to train in.

According to a gentleman who only recently returned from Seattle, there are over 500 horses in Seattle ready to start in their big meet which opens on the 16th inst. and continues till September. Among some of the best known owners who are at present in Seattle are E. J. Baldwin, who is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific as "Lucky" Baldwin. At present he has a string of four horses in Seattle that are said to be "cracker-jacks," and it is confidently expected that one of his entries will carry off the blue ribbon. It is also very likely that one or more of his horses will be seen on the local track during the meet. Baldwin is known to all who have had any connection with the race track, and for to have him enter, even only one horse in the local meet would indeed be a feather in the caps of the management.

The horse that is expected to give the Baldwin entries the hardest race is the celebrated Bearcatcher, owned by Garnet Ferguson. It is not yet definitely known whether Bearcatcher will be over for the local meet but as there are some of the events on the programme that are exactly his distance it is very probable that he will be on hand. Misty's Pride, owned by J. H. Brannon, is another horse of note that is entered in the Seattle meet and which is expected to be in the races at the Driving park. Brannon like Baldwin is known the length and breadth of the United States. W. G. Yanke is also on hand with "I'm Joe," which is picked by the knowing ones to have the best chance to capture the purse for the six furlong race, although he will have as his opponents, two of the celebrated Baldwin stable. R. R. Rice jr., has a large string in which are included Lone Wolf, Rightful Duelist and several others, all of which are classed among the best. W. H. Hammon has two well known racers in his string. The Mist and Royal Rogue, both of which have given good accounts of themselves in past events and it is expected that they will live up to the records in this meet. Pat Sheridan has with his bunch, Blue Eyes, which captured the Seattle Derby two years ago, and it is likely that he will again be seen taking some of the first purses. One other horse that needs mention is Dr. Kismet, which is owned by H. Glover & Co. This horse has a good record and will make some of his opponents go some if they intend to win.

Although it is not certain that all these horses will be over, it is confidently expected that several will be in attendance at the Driving park during the races on Dominion day. The entry list does not close till June 27th and till then it will be impossible to say exactly what horses will be over and what will not. The customary rule among the owners of horses is to delay their entry till the last moment in order that the other owners may not have any advantage by knowing what events the different horses are entered in and it is expected that this meet will be no exception to the rule. It is safe to say, however, that close on fifty horses will be at the Driving park to compete in the races.

PERSONAL.

Dr. J. M. Young and wife and wife's mother, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Ellis, left Saturday evening for their home in the East.

R. F. Reid, barrister of the firm of Cowan & Reid, Vancouver, and Mrs. Reid, left yesterday morning after a very pleasant visit in the capital. They were the guests of Mrs. Reid's sister, Mrs. R. H. Walker, Douglas street.

R. D. Ross of Chicago, who is registered at the St. Francis, leaves tomorrow on a prospecting tour in the Yukon.

Lord Aylmer is registered at the Driard. He is accompanied by Major Eaton. Lord Aylmer who is inspector general of the forces of Canada is here for the purpose of inspecting the Fifth regiment at its annual camp.

G. W. Brewster, who is connected with a cannery at Ladner, is registered at the Dominion.

John Brown of the Albion Stove Works returned last night from a two weeks' trip in the interest of his firm. He reports business good, with bright prospects in every place visited.

Miss Ruby Peters, daughter of Herr W. Peters, arrived by the steamship Miowera on Thursday last. The young lady is considered an accomplished musician, successfully passing four examinations and obtaining certificates from the Royal Academy and Royal College of Music, London. She finished her studies at the Conservatory of Music, Melbourne, under Professor G. W. L. Marshall Hall, Messrs. Eduard Scharf and Franz Dierish. Miss Peters promises to be an acquisition to the musical talent of this city. She is charmed with Victoria and hopes to remain permanently.

Miss Jean and Miss Jessie Johnston have arrived from Glasgow, Scotland. They are making their home with their cousin, Mrs. W. A. Lumey, 586 Douglas street.

Cecil J. Ford, formerly of the Columbian, New Westminster, is in the city. Mr. Ford will spend some time in Victoria, being a guest at the King Edward.

Frank Taylor, A. G. Pritchard and wife, and Miss Underwood, of Tacoma, form a party who are visiting the city, making their headquarters at the Driard.

J. H. McConnell, of Sweeney & McConnell, has recovered from an attack of scarlet fever, and is able to attend to business.

H. H. C. Metse, of Macleod, Alta.; J. F. Templeton, of Nelson; J. C. Johnson, of Calgary, and W. J. Creighton, of Winnipeg, are at the King Edward.

Fletcroft Evans, official stenographer at Vancouver, arrived in the city this morning on official business.

Mrs. J. A. Stratton and son, of Seattle, are visiting the former's mother, Mrs. E. S. Mervin, of this city.

Rev. W. A. Duncan, B. A., of Sault Ste. Marie, left early in the week for his home, after visiting the coast settling up the affairs of his brother, the late Dr. Duncan, of this city, who was lost on the Islander.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, June 9—8 p. m.

SYNOPSIS.

Since yesterday the barometer fell considerably in advance of an ocean low area, which spread inland over this province and caused a general rainfall west of the Cascades and strong westerly winds on the coast and straits. The weather is now fair on Vancouver Island and the lower Mainland, while in Cariboo and along the northern coast it continues to rain. The weather is fair and moderately warm east of the Rockies.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	51	64
Vancouver	51	65
New Westminster	52	62
Kamloops	64	70
Barkerville	36	52
Port Simpson	42	52
Atlin	40	58
Dawson, Y. T.	38	78
Calgary, Alta.	42	76
Winnipeg, Man.	52	64
Portland, Ore.	52	70
San Francisco, Cal.	56	64

FORECASTS

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time) Sunday—

Victoria and vicinity: Light or moderate winds; generally fair; stationary or higher temperature.

Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds; generally fair; stationary or higher temperature.

ARRIVALS AT LOCAL HOTELS.

The Driard

Murray Scott, Hongkong; L. C. Gillman, Seattle; Frank Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Pritchard, Miss Underwood, Tacoma; Howard Whiting, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Swift, Chicago; Miss Cronshaw, Mr. and Mrs. Ford Smith, England; P. Fleming, England; W. C. Collett, Boston; A. W. Gould, S. T. Beakstone, Miss E. Beakstone, Miss Helen Beakstone, J. M. Donahue and wife, M. M. Crowe, Seattle; W. C. Wells, Miss Skinner, city; C. W. Jarvis and wife, Fort William; G. Center, Port Essington; Thad Sweet, Astoria; Lord Aylmer, Major Eaton, Ottawa; E. W. McLean, J. R. Berry, Vancouver.

The Dominion

J. Cameron, Baltimore; J. L. Hannah, Vancouver; A. Chartrand, Montreal; J. R. Watson and wife, Victoria; A. C. Merrill, Tacoma; J. E. West, Vancouver; Miss Leveny, Seattle; Waldo Holmes and wife, Seattle; Harry Comfort, Grand Forks; C. A. Wood, W. Fowler, Seattle; E. H. Grant, Cowichan; W. H. Wegner and wife, Jackson, Mich.; C. A. Stavel and wife, Portland; G. W. Brewster, Ladner; A. E. Thompson, Melita, Man; F. M. McGreenway and wife, Sintaluta, Sask.; M. J. Cameron and wife, Oregon; A. N. Thomas, Penticton; Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Miss Sherring, Grimsby; M. Flout, Port Townsend; F. Fox, Arrow Head; Albert Meyer, Moserath, Pa.; A. E. Losee, Tod Inlet; J. H. Brown, Sidney; H. Mulloy and wife, Vancouver.

The King Edward

J. F. Templeton, Nelson; J. C. Johnson, Calgary; A. E. Birch, North Saanich; Ivan D. Smith, Montreal; L. F. Warner, city; A. J. Hoskin, Hongkong; F. Lloyd, Westholme; J. G. McIntosh, G. F. Owen, C. J. May, J. Bostock, Vancouver.

The Balmoral

Thomas Davies, city; E. Rosstillrad, South Saanich; F. Kingscote and family, Major Bland, R. E., England; J. Trickey, Tod Inlet.

The Victoria

G. J. Kinney and wife, R. Hulse, Seattle; Mrs. Hammond, Seattle; F. J. Stephens, Vancouver; R. Cotterell, C. G. Mullen, L. Barth, R. Picken, P. Fredson, F. C. C. Doudy, A. E. Puckett; B. B. Woodruff, V. Belford, Merton Hernway, E. Maguire, T. R. Haikes, J. Pull, Seattle; Gardner Rodford, Seattle; S. M. Sawyer, Nanaimo; W. Scott, Shemonos; W. Scott, Tod Inlet.

The Queens

S. D. Barnes, Chicago; J. F. Marshall, Chemainus; Mrs. E. H. Mulligan, Seattle; H. Husemann, Camp 6; A. Roberts, Miss Ashe, Sidney; Clarence Hintass, Halifax; H. Withers, city.

The St. Francis

Geo. Englebert, Seattle; J. C. Charleston, San Francisco; Chas. Smith, Seattle; A. Williams, Nanaimo; G. A. Garniner, A. Curtin, city; P. F. Lekvold, Everets, Alta.; F. H. Harris, T. Conway, Revelstoke; J. Brown and wife, Portland, Ore.; R. D. Ross, Chicago.

THE BRIDE'S TOAST

"While there's life on the lip,
While there's warmth in the wine,
One deep health I'll pledge and
That health shall be thine."
—Owen Meredith.

THE GROOM'S TOAST

"While the blood shall flow,
While the pulse shall beat,
'Tis for thee I live,
My sweet! My Sweet!
—A. D.

IN

MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE

THE WINE OF CEREMONY

P.L.1209

David Spencer Ltd.
WESTERN CANADA'S BIG STORE

Some Bargains for Monday

THAT MANY WILL APPRECIATE

French Waist Materials, Usual Price $1 a Yard. Monday - - - 50c

Our Stock of Finest Silk Organdies, ranging in price from 75c to $1.25 Monday, 50c

A Varied Lot of Muslin Underskirts, Value $2.75 to $4.75. Monday - - $1.90

Women's Cotton Costumes. Monday $1.50

HARDAKER
AUCTIONEER

Under instructions, I will sell without reserve at Salerooms, 77-79 Douglas St.,

Friday June 15th.

Valuable and Well Kept

FURNITURE

Particulars Later.

WM. T. HARDAKER, AUCTIONEER.

Messrs. L. EATON & CO.

Duly instructed, will sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

Without reserve, upwards of $3,000 worth of

Valuable Household Furniture

LINEN, ETC., ON

Tuesday, June 12th

Commencing at 10:30 a. m., at the

INSTITUTE HALL, VIEW ST.

Including: 2 Very HANDSOME MAHOGANY PARLOR SUITES, Easy Moquette Chair, 3 Green Rush Chairs, Upholstered Maple Rocker, Upholstered Parlor Chair, Oak Rockers, Reed Settee, FIRST CLASS ORGAN, by Bell, Toronto; 4 Elm Tables, 3 Oak Tables, 2 Oak Screens, 2 Very HANDSOME ENGLISH PLATE GLASS MIRRORS, Extension Table, Sideboard, Handsome OAK DINING-ROOM SUITE, 3 Oak Bureaus and Washstands, Ash Bureau and Washstand, Mahogany Bureau and Washstand, 4 Iron Bedsteads, 2 Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Mattresses, Pillows, Blankets, Household Linen, 2 HANDSOME VELVET CARPETS, 80 yards; 2 Tapestry Carpets, 80 yards; 50 yards of Hall Carpeting, 2 Wardrobes, Very Handsome ROSEWOOD MUSIC CABINET, a quantity of Art Serge and Lace Curtains, Window and Mantelpiece Draperies, Curtain Poles, Blinds, 5 Toilet Sets, Dinner Service, Crockery, Cutlery, Glassware, 4 First Class Heaters, STEEL RANGE and Cooking Utensils, Kitchen Tables and Chairs, Oilcloth, Pictures, a Quantity of Electric Light Fittings, Substantial Cosy Corner, Portieres, Axminster Hearthrugs, Door Mats, Ornaments, Candlesticks, and other goods too numerous to mention.

DON'T FORGET.

The hour of sale—10:30 a. m.
The date of sale—Tuesday, June 12.
The place of sale—Institute Hall, View Street.

The Auctioneers L. Eaton & Co.

M. W. Waitt & Co., Ld
HEADQUARTERS FOR TENNIS SUPPLIES.
44 Government Street. Phone 194.

TENNIS RACQUETS
Ward & Wright, Davis, Ian Campbell, Sutton (ladies' special), Sears, Champion, Lakewood, Park, Hub and Surprise.

TENNIS BALLS
Slazenger, Wright & Ditson, Practice and Regulation.

TENNIS SUNDRIES
Nets, Poles, Presses, Markers, Marking Tapes, Centre Straps and Guides,
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

4,000 Roofs in Seattle Painted With BLACK DIAMOND ROOF PAINT
FOR SALE BY JOSEPH SEARS 91-93 YATES ST

YOKOHAMA BAZAAR
152 Government Street
Below Victoria Hotel.
JAPANESE FANCY GOODS
Just Arrived, Fancy Matting and Curios.
A. WANIBE, - - - Proprietor

ORIENTAL BAZAAR
90 Douglas Street
Between Johnson and Yates Sts.
JAPANESE FANCY GOODS
Just Arrived, Fancy Matting and Curios.
A. WANIBE - - - Proprietor

Messrs. L. Eaton & Co.

Having been duly instructed by DR. WEST, will sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

At his residence, the corner of Dallas Road and Carr Street, on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13th.,

AT 2:00 P. M.

The Whole of His

ELEGANT AND WELL-KEPT

Household Furniture and Effects

INCLUDING

DRAWING ROOM—Upholstered Oak Couch, Rattan Settee, Rattan Chairs, Rattan Rockers, Oak Table, Jardinieres and Stands, Walnut Table, Axminster Carpet Rugs, Brocade Covered Cushions, Pictures, etc.

DINING ROOM—Six Oak Dining Chairs, Oak Armchair, Oak Extension Table, Oak Sideboard, Clock, Occasional Tables, Handsome Brass Lamp, Flower Stands, Jardinieres, Brussels Carpet, Curtains, Rugs, Pictures, etc.

KITCHEN—Albion Range (in first class condition, with hot water attachments), Enamelware, Cooking Utensils, Kitchen Table and Chairs, Linoleum, Dinner Service, Breakfast Service, Tea Service, Glassware, Crockery, REFRIGERATOR, Jam Jars, Screen Doors, Wash Tubs, Baskets, Reading Lamp, Blinds, etc., etc.

BEDROOM I.—Oak Bedroom Suite, Armchair, Toilet Set, Wardrobe, DROPHEAD SEWING MACHINE, Work Basket, Carpets, Rugs, Screen, Curtains, etc.

BEDROOM II.—Oak Bedroom Suite, Table, Screen, Toilet Set, Carpet, Rugs, Curtains, etc.

BEDROOM III.—Dark-stained Bedroom Suite, Armchair, Matting, Children's Chairs, Toiletware, Rugs, Curtains, etc.

HALL—Upholstered Couch, Heater, Wicker Rockers, Oak Table, Hall Rack, Portiers, Carpeting, Electric Reading Lamp, Flower Stands, etc.

Blankets, Bed Covers, Elder Quilts, Pillows, etc. LADY'S BICYCLE. Garden Tools, Hose, Stepladder, also a quantity of carefully selected Pot Plants, including Flowering Cacti, Ferns, Oleanders, Begonias, Indiarubber Plants, Hanging Baskets, etc., etc.

On view Tuesday, June 5, from 10 a. m.

The Auctioneers. L. EATON & CO.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that, sixty days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works at Victoria, B. C., for permission to purchase the following described land:

Beginning at a post at the Northeast side of Salmon River, at the head of Portland Canal, thence running in a Northerly direction 20 chains, following the International Boundary, thence Easterly, 20 chains, thence Southerly 20 chains, thence Westerly 20 chains to point of commencement, being in all (40) forty acres more or less.

Dated this 14th day of May, 1906.

DAVID A. REARICK.

je9

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

REAL ESTATE,

Thursday, June 14th

2:00 P. M.

At Our Salerooms,

58 BROAD STREET

—OF—

LOTS 3 AND 18,

Facing on Princess Avenue, Spring Ridge, with 8 room House and large Barn, House on Spring Road and Barn on Ridge Road; lots run through from street to street; full bearing Orchard of 40 Fruit Trees. Terms at sale.

At same time will sell the FURNITURE AND EFFECTS of Mr. R. W. Wilson, which is in splendid condition. Particulars Later.

MAYNARD & SON
AUCTIONEERS

Old Fashioned Furniture
OLD CHINA!
Brass & Copper
46 DOUGLAS STREET,
Mrs. M. E. MacLeod. Opp. Balmoral Hotel

BRITISH CROWN
Concentrated Lemonade and Gingerade
Pure Lemon Fruit Extract, prepared direct from fresh fruit, ready for use. Try it. Purity is our motto. Ask your Grocer.

POINT COMFORT
Bathing, Boating and Fishing; Lovely Walks and Drives; Sea Breeze; Situated on the Ocean's Highway. Take C. P. R. or Iroquois steamers. E. Maude, Mayne, B. C.

NOTICE

The Taxpayers of the Municipality of Saanich are hereby notified that all taxes for 1906 are due, and payable at the Provincial Assessor's Office, Victoria, B. C.

H. O. CASE,
C. M. C.

my29

Ramsay's Crackers are all good and always good. They are fresh, crisp and appetizing. Ask your grocer for

Empire Cream Sodas

Put up in 2 or 3 lb. sealed tins, each box containing full weight without including the package.

Use telephone to Duncan. Use telephone to Seattle. Use telephone to Nanaimo. Use telephone to Ladners. Use telephone to Seattle.

je1